IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 56,066.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA

ALWAYS ASK FOR
ZIG-ZAG
CIGARETTES

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 3-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1913				
27th Sept.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
4th Oct.	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
18th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
1st Nov.	MALOJA ...	12500	.....	...
8th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
15th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
22nd ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
29th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
6th Dec.	ARCADIA ...	7000	MEDINA	12500
13th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	8080	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
27th ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
1914				
3rd Jan.	SALSETTE ...	6000	MACEDONIA	10500
10th ,,	DELTA	8000	.....	...
17th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
24th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
31st ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOOLTAN ...	10000
7th Feb.	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOREA	11000
21st ,,	CALEDONIA ...	8000	.....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12300	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA ...	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	.....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
4th Apl.	HIMALAYA ...	7000	.....	...
11th ,,	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
18th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MEDINA	12500
25th ,,	MANTUA ...	11000	.....	...
2nd May	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
9th ,,	CALEDONIA ...	8000	.....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000
23rd ,,	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE. "A" rate.	SINGLE. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	637 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

OUTWARD SAILINGS 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'lles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of Lahore*	6875	.....	.....	26 Sept.	.....
City of Poona†...	7467	.....	27 Sept.	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*...	5415	25 Sept.	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London*...	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares...	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta*...	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.
Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

PARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles.....	653	1,001	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	463	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to :—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

Karachi : Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

CANVAS
David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply :—
SEALASHOY TYEBJI & SONS
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers Tons Sailing Date Time Route via.
Dumra ...1,695 Thurs. 25th Sept. 9 a.m. P.C.M.
Linga ...2,185 Friday 26th Sept. † 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...2,154 Mon. 29th Sept. 11 a.m. * P.D.&C.M.

† Cutch Mandvi.
‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 25th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Lindula," 3,338 tons, on Tuesday the 23rd September, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Pentakota	3419 Thursday	2nd Oct.
†Pundua	3305 ,,	16th ,,
*Palamcotta	3413 ,,	30th ,,
†Purnea	3306 ,,	13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
23rd. September, 1913.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	.... Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	.... ,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... ,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,550,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fangtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tilhling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207. Sub-Manager
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers. Tons. Captains. To sail on 1913.

Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Oct.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Nov.
Cleopatra	4039	.. ..	16th Nov
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	1st Dec.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Dec.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st Jan. '14.
Cleopatra	4039	....	16th Jan. ,,
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	1st Feb. ,,

Homeward Passenger Season 1914.

(ACCELERATED SERVICE.)

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	10th Feb.
*Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th Feb.
Cleopatra	4039	.....	1st Mar.
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	10th Mar.
*Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	16th Mar.
Gablonz	8000	G Gilhuber	1st April
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	10th April
*Cleopatra	4039	.....	16th April
Marienbad	8000	B. Bednarz	1st May.
Semiramis	3999	P. Pavissich	10th May.
*Gablonz	8000	G. Gilhuber	16th May.
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st June.

* Call at Karachi on the 18th and leave on the 20th.

ORDINARY SERVICE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about 1913.
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	28th Dec.
Fr. Ferdinand	6016	A. Leva	28th Jan. 1914.
China	6017	E. Tarabochia	26th Feb.
Vorwaerts	5990	S. Clunak	28th Mar.
Austria	7583	D. Cosulich	1st May.
Nippon	6350	N. Giurovich	30th May.
Persia	6825	G. Bartoie	30th June.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	A. Leva	1st Aug.

All the above steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES ACCELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. ..	Rs 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	750
,, London via Trieste	.. Rs.	579 to 644*
,, London via Trieste and back	,,	908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. Rs.	350
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	525
,, London via Trieste	.. ,,	429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back	,,	682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railways.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice	.. Rs.	450
,, Trieste or Venice and back	,,	675
,, London via Trieste	.. ,,	529 to 594†
To London via Trieste and back		833 to 963†

†Fares according to Route and Class on Railways.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Marittima Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about 1913
Nippon	6350	M. Franovich	7th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE, (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE). BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Jantzan	2nd Oct. 1913
Praesident	3310	Schutt	19th Oct. 1913
*Konig	4900	Coltzan	4th Nov. 1913
Markgraf	3680	Jantzan	19th Nov. 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

* Wireless Telegraphy and Twin screw.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 19th September, 1913.

BRASSO
The Finest Polish
FOR
all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

BANKS.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	.....£400,000
RESERVE	.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Murree, and Srinagar (Kashmir)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	..... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	..... £1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	..... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Pukat
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping,
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls	55,000,000
Do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tientsin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON,
Manager

MONEY MADE EASILY.

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INDUSTRY.

A monthly journal of Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities starting of small mechanical industries etc. Industrial queries replied free by experts.

Royal Edition Rs. 2-8; People's Edition Re. 1-8.

Benefits of free automatic life insurance, extraordinary prizes, etc.

AGENTS WANTED ON SPECIAL TERMS.

Apply for particulars and sample to the MANAGER, Industry, Shambazar Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Baghdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	£1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	.....	£. 400,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	£ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	.....	£ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :—

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G (Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co.)
J. C. GEORGE BOUILLAT, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	.....	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	.....	£1,040,000

HEAD OFFICE :—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Amritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	.....	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors		$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	.....	$17,450,000
Gold Reserve Fund	.....	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

Advisory Committee in London,

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai ,, Hongkew.
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hankow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent
40, Church Gate Street.

BROADWOOD PIANO

"I regard it as an altar on which I shall place the sublimest offerings of my spirit to the divine Apollo.":—BEETHOVEN.

JOHN BROADWOOD & SONS have a record that any firm could be proud of to have been for almost two hundred years manufacturers of pianos that have made the name of BROADWOOD known throughout the world.

The best of everything that goes to make a piano of the highest quality is contained in the BROADWOOD. If any evidence was required as to the durability of these instruments, the BROADWOOD Player-Piano, which was supplied to the late Captain Scott, and which is now on view at the Olympia Music Exhibition, would be a striking testimony. It was installed in the *Terra Nova*, when Captain Scott set out to find the South Pole, and when the party went into winter quarters it was transferred to the winter hut. One can well imagine the rough usage it would receive in being transferred to and from the hut and the weather it would have to withstand. To be recognised as one of the World's greatest Pianoforte Manufacturers is an honour which is but justly meet with the traditions of this historic firm. In Great Britain and in the Colonies, when you talk of a BROADWOOD the man in the street knows you are referring to a piano,—and a piano of the highest quality.

The BROADWOOD piano—the piano upon which in by-gone days Beethoven, Mozart, Haydn, Weber, Mendelssohn, and Chopin, delighted to play—BROADWOOD stands right in the front rank. The internal finish is of a high standard; the external case-work speaks "quality." As to the tone and touch no words of ours are needed. It is the BROADWOOD touch and the BROADWOOD tone.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BROADWOOD PIANOS :—

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
PIANO AND MUSIC DEPARTMENT.
BOMBAY AND POONA.
"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY."

LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, PLANTS,
AND
FANCY CRACKERS
FOR
TABLE DECORATIONS
JUST UNPACKED
AT
MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
OLIVE OIL.

What we offer is the pure, genuine and unadulterated produce of the Olive and it is unquestionably the best for the Table and the Kitchen.

	Rs.	As.
OLIVE OIL, the best produce of Lucca (bottled in Bombay) per bottle..	1	4
Do. in original tins of 10 Kilos .. .. .. per tin..	19	0
Do. do. 5 ,, ... ,, ..	9	8
Do. do. 2 ,, ... ,, ..	4	0
Do. do. 1 ,, ... ,, ..	2	0
SUBLIME OLIVE OIL This is guaranteed to be the best and the most refined Olive Oil obtainable and it can also be taken as a medicine with the best of results; bottled in Italy by Messrs. P. SASSO & FIGLI in litre bottles, Rs. 3 per bottle. In half litre bottles..	1	12
SUPERFINE LUCCA OIL bottled in Italy, in litre bottle, per bottle	2	12
In half litre bottle, per bottle	1	8

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Venice Steam Navigation Coy.'s S. S. "CABOTO," from VENICE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods, landed at the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 15.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain Hardcastle, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in their respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained. No survey can be allowed seven days after landing or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Applications for Survey must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the survey can take place at the latest on the morning of the seventh day.

G. FERRERO,
Agent, Venice Steam Navigation Co.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LD.

TENDERS which should be addressed to—

THE AGENT,
South Indian Railway,
Trichinopoly,

and should reach him not later than the 23rd October, 1913, are invited for the PURCHASE of TWO 23 B.H.P. 4 CYLINDER MILNE-DAIMLER MOTOR BUSSES to seat 18 passengers, which were used on the Kodaikanal Road—Krishnamma Naicken Tope service.

2. The Busses, which are stabled at Negapatam, are in thorough working order, and can be seen, examined and tried on application to the LOCOMOTIVE and CARRIAGE SUPERINTENDENT, Negapatam.

3. Any further particulars that may be required can be obtained on application to the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Negapatam.

A. MUIRHED,
Agent.

Agent's Office,
Trichinopoly, 12th Sept., 1913.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DULLABDAS KESHAVJI and CHUNILAL MATHURADAS, the proving executors of the last will and Testament of DHARAMDAS VALABHDAS, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL the property hereinafter described to our client. All persons having any claim against the said property by way of inheritance, charge, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed after the expiration of the said period without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground situate, lying and being on the East side of Gaiwadi or Cavel Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 149 square yards or thereabouts with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 637, New No. 2931, Old Survey No. 256, and New Survey No. 227, and assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 3635, and Street No. 7, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Morarji Ratonsey, on or towards the West and north by the said Gaiwadi or Cavel Street on or towards the South by the property of Narotum Morarji Goculdas and which said premises are now under the occupation of the Vendors' tenants.—Dated this 17th day of September, 1913.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND,
WADIA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED TENTS in thorough good order and complete in all respects with durries, etc., are offered for sale :—

No.	Description.	Size.	Price.
			Rs. A. P.
4	Swiss Cottage Tents	16' × 16'	400 0 0
10	Do. Do.	14' × 14'	483 6 0
5	Do. Do.	12' × 12'	405 0 0 to 480 0 0
9	Hill Tents with both side Saiwans enclosed thus forming two extra rooms	14' × 14'	450 0 0 to 466 0 0
27	Do. Do.	12' × 12'	405 0 0 to 423 0 0
4	Kashmir Tents ...	12' + 12'	180 0 0 to 199 5 0
2	Do.	10' × 0'	193 8 0

The above have all been made by leading Tent Makers in Cawnpore.

Lists containing further particulars can be obtained on application to:—

THE CHIEF STOREKEEPER,
North-Western Railway,
Naulakha, P. O.

Chief Storekeeper's Office,
Lahore, the 30th August, 1913.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS.

CORY BROTHERS & CO., LTD.

(OF CARDIFF AND LONDON).

Are appointed SOLE AGENTS for the following Bengal Collieries in Bombay Presidency :—

CHARANPUR. LOYABAD.
LUTCHIPUR. MUDIDIH.
BHASKAJURI. BUDROOCHUCK
PANCHGATCHIA. TITULMURI.
CHOITODIH.
HATGAROOIE. JUMONI.
KATRAS.

And are in a position to entertain business both Rail and Seaborne for Ready and Forward.

Royal Insurance Buildings,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11-30 P.M.

A PATHECOLOR DRAMA.

A three-act drama after a celebrated French novel, presented by some of the leading French Actors and Actresses, entitled

"L'HOMME QUI ASSASSINA"
OR
DELIVERED BY DEATH.

A remarkable film which is
A WORK OF ART.

TRAVELS IN CAUCASUS.
(Another colour film of extraordinary beauty and interest.)

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 27TH.
The most marvellously clever Troupe of Japanese Acrobats,
THE EGAWA TROUPE
Direct from the Imperial Theatre, of Tokio.

MATINEE, at 5 P.M.
ON
SUNDAY, 28TH.
CAPT. SCOTT'S EXPEDITION PICTURES.
(WHOLE SERIES.)

BANKS.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED
CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) „ 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... „ 35,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES :—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch
101, Hornby Road.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full gag Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention Best. Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay

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Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette." Ld

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

TO-NIGHT!

A Thrilling and Astounding Feature-Film.

"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEI I."

A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA

Adapted from the famous Novel by LORD LYTTON.

MOST THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES.

Showing THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEI I.

ZULULAND .. .. (Interesting account of Zulu warfare)
HANNAH DUSTIN .. .. (Exciting American Drama.)

A FUND OF GOOD COMICS.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11.
Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5-30 to 6-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

MALARIA FEVER CURED.

THIS IS NO FABLE, BUT A SOLID-PROVED FACT.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS

Cure Malaria, Ague, or Influenza. The soundest remedies in India, the Land of Fevers. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4 each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 5.**

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.

RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

ALSO

Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates,

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

SHELL MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL	SHELL
MEANS	MEANS
SATISFACTION	SPEED

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chuckla, No. 6.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

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SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4¾ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Re. 1 per thousand.) 6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch Rupee 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand

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TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office

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WANTED.—An EXPERIENCED MAN, a Hair Dressing Establishment. Apply to S. BROMLEY and Co., Khyber Press, Delhi.

WANTED.—A HOUSEKEEPER, by a batchelor, in Bombay Suburb.—State age, experience and salary. Apply No. 461, care of this Paper.

I. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,

No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO: POSTAGE ½ ANNA
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY (Bombay to the Bosphorus.)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation or Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watan and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.

Apply to the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

1 br aus m. WIMMERA I. P. A. C. rising 8.
2 br aus m. AMPULLA I. P. A. C. rising 8.
3 g a g TAUTZ I. P. A. C. 8 years.

All the above played in five tournaments last year and are playing at the Poona Open and Junior Tournaments this year. Available after the Poona Junior Tournament for trial, and further particulars apply

LIEUT. A. H. M. WILSON,
Government House,
Kirkee, Poona.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co., GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASSWARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat furniture.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Flats on second and third floors, in Harbour view, No. 7, Colaba Causeway. Monthly rent Rs. 70 each. Electric fittings provided. Also THIRD FLOOR of a House No. 20, Church Gate, Rent Rs. 50.

HOUSE, No. 42, 44, Custom House Road, TOP FLOOR. Rent Rs. 25.

Apply,
JAFFER CASSUM MOOSA,
Estate Manager, H.H. The Agakhan,
Jail Road, Umerkhady.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED.—By young Lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian Lady. Apply Box No. 921, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED AT ONCE.—GOOD HALF TONE PROCESS and LINE BLOCK MAKER. Write giving full particulars and salary required to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

CLARKES B 41. PILLS.

A waranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cureGravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

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BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish.

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops.

If you have a

MOTOR CAR

keep it bright with

BRASSO

Manufactured only by

RECKITT & SONS.

HULL, ENGLAND.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9¾ inch by 4¾ inch...As. 14 per „
If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.
6 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,556 BAGS RICE.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 23rd September, 1913, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Prince's Dock unclaimed warehouse R. B. C. Shed, on account of the concerned the following goods:—

Ex. S.S. "African Monarch."
859 bags rice.

Ex. S.S. "St. George."
697 bags rice.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 P. M. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

Building Street Nos 17-19; 119-120 and 122; 1-11 and 13-15 case Nos. 225, 226 Doctor Street and Erskine Road.

AUCTION SALE of Goods, Grain Sweeping, etc.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C.I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge :—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P., Railway, Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th September, 1913, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—Cottonseed, bags of rapeseed, linseed, wheat, barley, castorseed, jawari, hards, carpenter tools, loose c.i. plates, oil, luggage, E. casks, iron bars, broken stones, coal, popyseeds, cotton, cotton pieces, E. drums, jagree, nagree, loose c.i. sheets, bagging, chillies, sweeping grass, old records, condemned sheets, and other miscellaneous goods.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1913.

Better get Good Strength.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

will greatly help you to get good strength. Your digestive troubles, weakness, urinary complaints, and all will be completely vanished by these Pills and great strength substituted within a comparatively short time.

Wouldn't you like to be strong? Do you not value your health!

Price Re. 1 per box.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar—Kathiawar.
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"
TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 20
Half-yearly	„ 11
Quarterly	„ 6
Monthly	„ 2
SINGLE COPY	ONE ANNA.

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Yearly	Rs. 26 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 8
Quarterly	„ 7 0
Monthly	„ 2 8
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Columns.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.

For insertions in the amusement Columns Re. 1½ per inch

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

INTELLIGENCE.

...Co's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, ...M Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Coast Ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Venice & N Co's steamer Caboto, 2846 tons, Captain A Pelligrini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Venice (23rd August) with a general cargo 3 cabin and 27 cook passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 20th September 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

...S IN THE STREAM.

...M. VESSELS.
...P G Ballard...R N
...Mellor.....81 op
...E J Headlam...R I M
...Hamilton ...R I M
...W C Taylor R I M
...Investigator...Capt Hickman...S I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 22

Barala.....1899 Milne.....M M and Co
Budrie.....1613 Fisher .....Arab Strs Ld
Caboto.....2846 Pelligrini...Venice...SN Co
Ehrenfels .....2780 Weyhausen ... . W and A G and Co
Salavale ...2441 Segary .....A Yule and Co
Yoseineo... 934 Fanning .....T Morrison & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob..... K N and Co
Khosrou.....2410 Hannah .....Jeddah .... T M and Co
Kola ...570 Minnett .....M M and Co
Koweit.....2335 Bowis ..Arab Steamers Co
Lindula...2183 Walsh Darban M M and Co
Nasud.....157 Bonsfield.....Port Said..... Arab Strs Ld
Salsette .....2391 Vine... .....P and O Co
Schwarzenfels...2443 Kettevich...T M and Co
Silidra.....2.97 Bryn.....The Bombay Co
Schwedagon...1998 Creagh .....Indo - Pet Co
Alfeld.....2450 Nieman.....K N & Co
Colaba.....3699 Robertson..... M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Lindsay...2499 Scotland...Chittagong J F and Co
2 Circassia ...4315 Maclean...W & A Graham and Co
4 Irvrkip...2306 Glasson...London...27-9 .. T M and Co
8 Gablons...4975 Gullhuber...Trieste ..1-10 A L S N Co
6 Caspian...2317 Wright...Hull ..... 25-9... W and A G and Co
7 Bulgarian Prince ...3129 Davies ...Hburg J M and Co
9 Sultan Hall...2870 Jenkins ..K N and Co
10&11 Delta...4780 Martin...Shanghai...24-9 P and O S N Co
12&13 Egypt ...4207 Summers ...London ... P and O Co

H W P D

Baliaduti.....829 Goolam .....Bo S N Co
Sabarmati.....520 Samsoodin .....Bo S N Co

M W D D

Dumra .....762 Burbridge.....M M and Co

ARRIVALS

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Caboto..... RIMS North-brook	Pilligrini... Gardner ...	Venice A 25 Aden S 16

DEPARTURES.

Sept	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	Jensen Maru, Lhasa	Richards ... Cubuch ...	Kobe etc Karachi etc

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd Co's steamer "Vorwaerts, from Japan, left Colombo on the 20th instant, and is due here on Wednesday noon the 24th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Polynesien" left Colombo for Bombay on September 20 and she is expected here to-day 23 at 5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS—SPT. 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Sutton Hall s—714 cwts bone meal, M J Joomabhoy; 30,000 cwts wheat, Sandlay and Co; 3,412 cwts cotton seed cakes, K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons; 41 bales cotton, P Dewram; 4,000 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sutton Hall s—4,000 cwts castorseed, 3,000 cwts popyseed, K Devchand and Co; 50 cwts cashewnuts, Vol-Mart Bros; 2,002 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 34,100 cwts wheat, L Dreyfus and Co.

Polynesien s—250 cwts cashewnuts, R Givandas and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—500 cwts groundnuts, K Devchand and Co; 6,000 cwts bonemeal, Craft Mody and Co; 17 casks goat skins, E N Stein; 1,960 cwts cottonseed, Rally Bros.

FOR HULL.

Caspion s—687 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Jamshed Oil Mills; 12,499 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 5,000 cwss cotton seed, Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Irvrkip s—110 bales cotton, Bombay Co; 55 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 91 bales cotton, 95 bales cotton waste, 21 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and Sons; 660 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Ninive s—3,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Bulgarian Prince s—220 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 4,000 cwts mowrasced, E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 285 bales cotton, K Visram and Co; 1,060 cwts cottonseed oil cake meal, Indian Cotton Oil Co.

Ninive 110 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 56 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 129 bales cotton, W Pavri and Co; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwts mowrasced, A Blascheck and Co; 250 cwts bran, N Fatehally and Co; 433 bales cotton fly, 137 bales cotton, Soloman Bros; 4,000 cwts mowrasced, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Gablonz s—300 bales cotton, K H Kayani and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gablonz s—67 bales cotton, S Byramji.

Monarch s—12,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co; 4000 cwts linsced, Sanday and Co; 200 cwts turmeric, M Jaferbhoy; 4952 cwts barley, 26,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—75 chests opium, T Kalyanmal; 16 chests opium, S Hatsamchand; 88 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 cwts cloves, M Jaferbhoy; 1 cwt ganda horns, Chaungtal.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

O'FLAHERTY.—At Kasauli, Nursing Home, on the 12th September, the wife of Major O'Flaherty, R. A. M. C., of a daughter.

DEATH.

SKINNER.—At Bilaspur (Bulandshahr District. U. P.), on the 15th August Richard Ross Skinner, son af the late Mr. Thomas Skinner of Bilaspur and grand son of the late Colonel James Skinner, C.B., of Skinner's Horse, aged 55 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, at 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim: Good temper is a rich possession.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st September, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	13-30
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-40	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	7-30	21-30
Third Class Kathiawar Express & Delhi Fast Passenger 1st, 2nd and 3rd ...	6-45	21-45

SURAT DISPENSARY.—Out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary at Kurwa-road of Surat in the month of August: men, 1,916; women, 1,749; and children, 1,527. Total 5,192.

SINKING OF A PROW.—Prow No. 5252, belonging to Mr. J. Karaka, sprang a leak while being loaded with a cargo of iron bars, on Sunday, and sank in a few minutes. The crew escaped safely.

THEFT IN A SHIP.—Dr. W. A. Wheeldon, medical officer on board the S. S. "Egypt" reports the theft of a gold watch and chain and twenty sovereigns from his cabin on Sunday afternoon.

THEFT AT CUFFE PARADE.—Mrs. S. Bassons, residing at Cuffe Parade, has reported that on Sunday morning between 2-30 and 7 a. m. some one entered her room through an open window and carried away a tin box containing articles of the value of Rs. 658.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut. Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers the string Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p. m. (S. T.). Papers to be read: 1. "Tibetan Customs and a few thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi., B.A., Ph. D., 2. "A few Parsee Riddles" by Mr. Rustamji Nasarvanji Munshi.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. "Polynesien" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. on Wednesday, the 24th Sept. 2. Letters, etc., for Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-salam, Tanga, Ibo, Mozambique, Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Col. R. E. P. Pigott, C.I.E., and Officers, the string Band of the 1st Battn., B. B & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Band Sergt. Sneehan, this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.:—

March.....Indienne.....Thiere
Overture.....Tancredi .....Rossini
Valse .....Remembrance ...Joyce
Selection .....The Merry Widow Lehar
Alaskan Song...Cocheco ..... Reeves
Selection .....H M S Pinafore...Sullivan
Two Step.....Rainbow .....Wenrich

MEMORIAL MEDAL AND PRIZE.

Khan Bahadur Dr. B. H. Nanavatty, F.R.C.S., Honorary Medical Officer to H. E. the Viceroy of India, and recently Civil Surgeon, Surat, has given through Mr. M. C. Advani, C.S., District Judge of Surat, a handsome donation of Rs. 500 to the Parsi Orphanage, Surat, to found in connection therewith a silver medal and a book prize, to commemorate the memory of his beloved and only son the late Mr. Pheroze, who died in the prime of his youth. The medal and the prize to be awarded annually will be known as the Phiroze B. H. Nanavatty Memorial medal and prize.

The Parsi Punchayet of Surat has accepted the offer of K. B. Dr. B. H. Nanavatty with thanks.

The announcement of this offer was made by Mr. Advani at an entertainment given to the students of the Parsi Orphanage on the 17th instant (Khordadsal day) when the leading ladies and gentlemen were also invited to be present.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

MILCH CATTLE STABLE BYE-LAWS.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. M. Tod, the President, presiding.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee appointed by the Corporation to consider the draft bye-laws re milch cattle stables in the light of the note written by the Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust, showing the financial effect of the proposed bye-laws.

The Committee in its report stated: It will be within the recollection of the Corporation that the draft bye-laws were approved by the Corporation on August 24, 1911, on the recommendation of the Committee regarding public stables in the city. When, however, the bye-laws were placed before the Corporation for final approval after all the requirements of section 465 (i) of the Municipal Act had been complied with, Mr. Orr brought to the notice of the Corporation certain notes drawn up by the land manager of the Improvement Trust together with his own remarks on the subject. In these notes it was observed that some of the proposed bye-laws were of such a stringent nature that it would not be possible to enforce them unless stable hire was put to more than 50 per cent. above the existing rate or the price of milk raised considerably and the following notifications were proposed:—

(1) Reducing margin all round the stable from 50 ft. to 15ft. (2) reducing the width of space for each animal from 5ft. to 3ft. 6in as under existing bye-laws, but (3) requiring 10 per cent. additional stable area beyond that required for the number of animals for which the stable is licensed to be provided, with a view to keeping an unoccupied space between sick animals and others.

After careful consideration of these suggestions in the light of reports placed before the Committee by the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend, with regard to suggestion No. 1 that bye-law No. 18 be modified by substituting 15 feet from any street or 25 feet from any dwelling house instead of 50 feet.

The Committee also recommend that the words "within the boundary of the licensed premises" be omitted from clause (b) of bye-law No. 6.

As regards the suggestion that the space for each animal should be 3 ft. 6 in. instead of 5 ft. the Health Officer points out that a buffalo measuring 3 ft. across the hips, 7 ft. in length exclusive of horns and 5 ft. in height actually occupies 21 square ft. and 105 cubic ft. The space allowed in the existing bye-law is 31-2 feet by 12 1-2 feet i.e., 433-4 square ft. and 522 cubic ft. and that allowed in the proposed bye-law is 62 square ft. and 744 cubic ft; whereas in England the floor space allowed is 50 square ft. and 800 cubic ft. although English cows are smaller than buffaloes. The Health Officer however, states that clause (e) of bye-law No. 6 may be altered by the substitution of the word "inclusive" for the word "exclusive," without detriment to the animals and with a decrease in the cost if the bye-laws are considered very stringent. The Committee approve of this alteration and recommend that the proposed bye-law be amended accordingly.

As regards the suggestion that an additional 10 per cent. space should be provided for sick animals, the Commissioner points out that there is no advantage in providing an additional 10 per cent space for sick animals, that if an animal is sick this space would not be sufficient for isolation and that it would be at all times a temptation to stable owners to keep additional animals in it. The Committee are not, therefore, inclined to recommend any change in the bye-laws in this respect.

In his note Mr. Orr points out the necessity for enforcing the bye-laws. Unless this is done a premium is placed upon dishonesty among stable owners. No doubt, the over-crowding which takes place in licensed stables is a very serious evil and the Commissioner observes that the efforts of the Licensing and Health Departments have been entirely ineffective in preventing it, that Magisterial proceedings must inevitably be slow and that even if the punishments inflicted were to any extent deterrent, what is required is power to remove promptly all animals found in excess of a license. At present there is no legal power to do this and if there were, the owners of the animals would always assert that he was unable to find any room for the animals elsewhere. The Committee, therefore, beg to recommend that Government be approached with a request that they should undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving to the Municipality additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed and to provide in each ward of the City a Municipal shed to which such animals could be removed, with authority to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner has made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere.

The Hon Mr. J. P. Orr proposed that the report be approved and adopted, that the draft bye-laws, amended by the Committee, be finally approved and submitted to Government for confirmation as required by section 463 of the Act; that the President be requested to approach Government with a request that they should undertake legislation for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to giving to the Municipality additional power of getting animals found in excess over the licensed number immediately removed and to provide in each ward of the City a Municipal shed to which such animals could be removed with authority to levy rent for the space occupied by them until the owner had made arrangements to provide for them elsewhere; and that the letter from the Commissioner, forwarding Counsel's opinion regarding the question of renotifying draft bye-laws in respect of milch cattle stables once notified if subsequent to such notification it was proposed to amend them, be *recorded*.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna seconded the proposition.

Dr. Sukhia stated that in the interest of the general sanitation of the city he approved of the draft bye-laws without modification. From a medical as well as from a veterinary point of view Dr. Sukhia considered that the recommendations made by the Committee were very objectionable. It was in his opinion a highly retrogade step in the sanitary administration of the city, which would certainly reflect upon the Municipal Corporation and their officers in the near future. The original bye-laws were necessary for the Improvement of the city, and Dr. Sukhia was sorry that the Chairman of the Improvement Trust was against the draft bye-laws. He moved as an amendment that the draft bye-laws as originally notified be approved and adopted subject to the alteration suggested by the Committee in bye-law No. 18, making it 15 ft. from a street and 25 ft. from a dwelling house. He accepted the latter part of Mr. Orr's proposition.

Sir Balchandra Krishna seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. E. Wacha criticised the action of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust in more vigorous language than that used by him in his minute on the report of the Committee. He repeated the view expressed in the minute which was: "I have carefully read the report of the Committee at whose meetings I was generally present. I had heard all the arguments *pro* and *con*, but I am sorry to say I was not convinced that any case had been made out for altering our previous regulations which had for their sole object that very sanita ion about which we have been crying aloud. The alterations now proposed have their o igin not in sanitation but in those sordid interests of which the Chairman of the Improvement Trust is the greatest protogonist. Because "that functionary finds that our existing rules for milch cattle stables will be prejudicial to the Trust lands so far that he may not be able to lease those suitable for milch cattle stables, he has used his influence to appoint this Committee and get some of the rules modified to achieve the far from sanitary object he has in view, namely how he may sell or lease his lands at *favourable* rates. So far the Chairman simply places himself in the position of an ordinary capitalist, a glorified jerry builder, who wants to make the most of his money. He has entirely subordinated the fundamental object of the Improvement Trust, which is hardly creditable either to himself or to the Government which, in season and out of season, purports to pose as the Sanitarian who has the health of the humanity residing in the city at heart! But just consider for a moment what has been the action of that identical entity in connection with the congested parts of the city which are a fruitful source of insanitation. For 14 years the Corporation has cried and cried aloud to have those insanitary areas improved. But the Chairman has not even raised his little finger to carry out the Corporation's suggestions. More, he gave a so-called "public" lecture some time ago in his own office whereat just 75 people were present, to improve houses called unfit for human habitation and immediately got his misguided Government to appoint a make-believe Committee to carry out at breathless pace, in 5 years, a most drastic scheme, "utterly impractical," as pronounced by all experienced builders and architects, "and withal severely confiscatory!" In that matter his sanitary conscience was too sensitive, and his heart bled for the miserable unfortunate humanity who live in one room tenements, bereft of heaven's fresh air and light. But in this matter of the milch cattle stables that sensitive sanitary conscience seems to have been wholly benumbed. More, it has been superseded by an *economic* conscience, worthy of the Bazar Marwadi, to have the milch stables so ordered to be built by the Municipality, as to enable his Trust lands to be sold cheap enough to persons willing to erect insanitary milch cattle stables! His milk of kindness for humanity has evaporated in the case of the poor milch cattle who, he fancies, can be huddled in a shorter space than what is needed! What a contrast! And what a difference in principle! And yet this is the report which the Corporation's common sense is invited to accept! Let me hope that the Corporation will not again be hypnotized by this latest sanitary juggler of the hour in our midst—he who will be here to-day and gone to-morrow, leaving it to the permanent citizens to curse those economic milch cattle stables on which he has set his heart. Evidently drastic sanitation for the goose is not to be the same for the gander."

Mr. Wacha then moved an amendment that the report be referred back to the Committee.

Mr. R. B. Mantri seconded the amendment.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna said that the question was such as required to be considered very calmly. In his opinion, Dr. Sukhia and Mr. Wacha had used fiery language which they ought not to have done and he was sure it would not find favours with the Board.

Mr. Wacha: I deny it. Sir Bhalchandra has not the monopoly of language. Occasions do demand forcible language.

Sir Bhalchandra: Your attitude carries its own condemnation.

Mr. Wacha urged that he spoke so fearlessly because he felt so strongly on the subject.

Sir Bhalchandra, continuing, said that the recommendations contained in the report were conclusions arrived at after a very careful consideration, having been in the first place suggested by the Health Officer. The health of the city to a considerable extent, Sir Bhalchandra admitted, depended on the milk supply, but the mere provision of more space per animal would not improve matters. Mr Orr had from the beginning taken a correct view.

Mr. Wacha: Absolutily wrong.

The Commissioner observed that Mr. Orr's proposal was largely, though not exclusively, economic. It might not be ideal from a sanitary point of view, but it was practical. During the short period that he had been Municipal Commissioner, he had succeeded in obtaining a peculiar knowledge of the condition of milch cattle stables. He sympathised with Dr. Sukhia in his view on the question. The condition of those stables was disgraceful. The powers the executive now possessed to deal with stables were inadequate. The modified by-laws would be a step further towards improvement, and a further advance could be made in the light of the experience they would gain by the new by-laws.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta said that counsel's opinion was not satisfactory nor logical. Counsel had stated that if the alterations were not substantial there was no need to renotify the by-laws. But Sir Pherozeshah contended the recommendations of the Committee were substantial alterations and the public must be given an opportunity to consider them. He could not get it out of his mind that the dimensions were originally laid down by the Health Officer who had changed his opinion owing to Mr. Orrs pursuasive powers. Sir Pherozeshah then moved an amendment to the effect that the proposed modified bye-laws be re-notified and the discussion be postponed.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna did not think there was any need to re-notify the bye-laws,

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir, Mr. H. P. Modi and Mr. Navalkar were in favour of Sir Pherozeshah's amendments.

The Hon. Mr. Orr said that the modified bye-laws would be applied to the old stables, too. They would cause a reduction of the number of animals. If a re-notification of the bye-laws was necessary, Mr. Orr said he had no objection to do so.

On a division, Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was agreed to, and the Corporation adjourned.

MAJOR MAYOR IN CEYLON.

WORK OF BOMBAY SOCIETY'S EXPERT.

Major E. W. Mayor, the naturalist, who is conducting an exhaustive collecting campaign in Ceylon on behalf of the Bombay Natural History Society and also the British Museum, has been interviewed at an up-country station by a Press representative.

He was looking exceedingly fit after nearly six months' practically uninterrupted sojourn in the jungle, and in reply to questions stated that so far his campaign had been quite satisfactory. He began operations in the vicinity of Galle, proceeding inland by degrees as far as Udugama. From there he returned to the coast and went along to Rana afterwards establishing a collecting base at Hambantota and covering the surrounding district. Here he spent some weeks, meeting with a fair measure of success and then moved his quarters to Wellagatta in the Eastern Province. Major Mayor remarked on the exceeding dryness of this district, the vegetation of which consists mainly of cacti; euphorbias and similar species. The country, however, abounded in antelope, rats, their numbers rendering them in absolute pest, while other small animals such as civets and mongooses were also found in large numbers. From Hambantota Major Mayor took boat to Batticoloa and from there proceeded to Mahaoya, working down towards Arugam Bay. He has been dodging the monsoons the whole of the time and up to the present has been fairly fortunate as regards weather. While at Mahaoya he secured a splendid specimen of the fishing cat (*felis viverrina*), the fiercest member of the tribe of smaller felidae. It weighed 24 1-2 lbs. and Major Mayor has great hopes that it is the largest specimen of its kind ever recorded. The animal was caught in a trap and displayed the utmost ferocity when approached. It was thought advisable to end its troubles with a bullet, and the skin of the beast is one of the prize trophies of the campaign to date.

From Mahaoya Major Mayor went up to Mankeni, about 30 miles on the Trincomalie road from Batticaloa, and then inland on to his present headquarters. There were a number of veddahs inhabiting the jungle in the vicinity of his present camp, and he had already come across several, though they were rather a mixed crowd and could not be called "pure" veddahs.

Major Mayor's future movements are somewhat unsettled, but he hopes to get on to Trincomalie and then to Anuradhapura as soon as possible. He anticipates that his campaign will last at least another six months.

Transport, he informed our representative, had been one of his chief difficulties, but he has managed to send about 600 skins to Bombay and he has about another 200 skins ready for dispatch. He has bagged two or three leopards and bears and the skin from one of the leopards is a particularly fine trophy.

A PEST OF LEECHES.

At Kottawa the expedition suffered from a pest of leeches and Major Mayor stated that he had had from twenty to thirty on his leg at one time. The ground was literally covered with them and the animals in the districts suffered terribly. A monkey which he shot had seven leeches clinging to the body by the time it was picked up from the ground.

As regards the natives he has met Major Mayor says the majority of them displayed colossal ignorance, but he has met with great hospitality from several Mudaliyars, particularly Mudaliyar Bahar, the salt works Mudaliyar at Hambantota, and the Valliah Mudaliyar at Mankeni.

Camping in the jungle has not been found feasible up to the present and Major Mayor has been taking advantage of the existance of P. W. D. Forestry bungalows and resthouses in the districts which he has already covered.

An unfortunate shooting fatality has marred the past two weeks of the campaign, one of the "boys" loaned to Major Mayor by the Colombo Museum dying as the result of gun shot wounds. He went out to secure a monkey taking with him a double barrelled gun. He wounded the animal with the first shot and then apparently used the gun as a club in order to administer the *coup de grace* without further damaging the skin. The result was that the unused cartridge exploded and hit the unfortunate "boy" in the body.

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HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 23.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.
In the Division Court No. 52.

12-13, 1050-11—Payne and Co. Tribowandas M Nathubai and others vs Mahomedally Lookmanji Sullemanji. Jehangir and S. Part heard.

Before the Hon Sir Dinsha D Davar
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke Chitnis, M and K

1276-12—Chitnis, M and K Manaji Cooverji Raji Shirke vs Merwanji Jehangir Vakil and another Sabnis and G.

Testamentary Suits.

31-12—Kanga and S Bai Adibai, widow vs Nagindas Tribhuwandas Moti, H M B

Long Causes

1318-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and others. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow W G and Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and others. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co Ltd. Payne and Co.

58-11—Daphtary F and D R D Sethna and others vs Hunraj Malsey and another Ardeshir H D and Co

347-12—Malvi Hm and R Luxmibai widow and another Ahmedbhai Habibhoy Payne and Co.

355-11—Payne the Advocate General of Bombay vs M M Shirazi Shroff

O.S. 312-13—Motichand and D Nemchand Nathabhai vs Dayabhai Nanchhi van and others, Ardeshir H D and Co. Patel and Ezekiel.

262-13—Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jivanbai, widow, vs Amboobai, widow, and others Madhowji K and O H Edgelow G W and Co

441-09—Little and Co Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another Jamsetji R and D

891-12—Mulla and Mulla Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed vs. Khatizabai. Tyabji, D and Co.

939-12—Smetham E and Co. Parwatibai, widow vs Gopal Sudkoji Bole and others Vacha and Co; Payne and Co

486-13—Wadia, G and Co. Purkha Dolla and Co., a firm, vs Gulam Hossein Abdullaly and others Patel and Ezekiel, Mans J H and Co.

1317-12—Matubhoy, J and M Gulam Husein Bundeally Somji vs Mahomed Saleh Cassum and Co., a firm Payne and Co.

223-06—Payne and Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hossain and others Bhaishanker, K and O.

O.S. 620-13—Unwalla P and P Jijibhay Sorabji Dubash and another vs The Hon the Advocate-General of Bombay and others Wadia G and Co; Dastoor and Co.

1080-09—Mirza M and M Rustomji Byramji Chokahi vs Bejonji Byramji Sholabi and others Jehangir E; Mehta and Co.

769-13—Khambatta and Co Soonabai widow us Shapurji Framji Karanjia and others Khambatta and Co Bicknell M R and Co

498-13—Dikshit and P Mangalai Ranchod and others vs Manecklal Ghellabhai Manecklal and T.

390-13—Little and Co Messrs Wild and Co a firm vs Girdharilal Narapandas Tyabji D and Co.

301-13—Patell and Eze Roque Estwae Pereira alias Rock Stiven Pereira vs Rozario Mathios deSilva alias Rodgers Mathios desilva and otherr Patell and Eze Bhimji and Co.

303-13—Patell and Eze Roque Estivad Pereira alias Roque Stivan Pereira vs Roger Mathios de Silva and others Patell and Eze Bhimji and Co.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES. AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; Depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.....	23	m 3	57	25	2
		3	18 a	24	2
Wed.....	24	m 5	17	24	10
		4	46 a	23	7
Thurs ...	25	m 6	51	25	2
		6	28 a	23	9
Fri	26	m 8	10	26	0
		7	57 a	24	9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	September	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues	23	m 9	21	21	8
		9	54 a	18	1
Wed	24	m 11	37	22	1
		11	16 a	18	6
Thurs ...	25	m 1	42 a	21	3
Fri	26	m 0	54	18	7
		2	29	2	0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
23 (Tuesday)	do 6h. 29m.	do 6h. 35m.
24 (Wednesday)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 35m.
25 (Thursday)	do 6h. 2 m.	do 6h. 34m.
26 (Friday)	do 6h. 28m.	do 6h. 33m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, Sept. 23rd, 6h. 0-0m. p.m.; New Moon, 30th, 10h. 26-3m. a.m.; First Quarter, Oct. 7th, 7h. 16-2m. a.m.; Full Moon, 15th, 11h. 36-9m a.m.

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Dr. J. De R. FRANKEL
of Royal University of Padua
(lately arrived from Europe),
HAS the honour to inform the Bombay residents that he has OPENED a SURGERY. He is specialised in Gynaecology, Skin, Specific and Secret Diseases.
He is an able Gynaecological Surgeon and has brought the very latest remedies dictated by the most prominent professors of Europe.
CONSULTATIONS 9 A.M. to 12 A.M. and 3 P.M. to 6 P.M. each day at his address,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
MAYO-ROAD, 2nd Floor.
He will give consultations FREE of CHARGE on SATURDAY MORNING from 8 till 9.

NEW LIFE FOR WEAK PEOPLE
PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS.
POSITIVELY CURE
All Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, &c., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for Study or Business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of over work and dissipation. They are a great

NERVE TONIC AND BLOOD BUILDER
and will bring back the pink glow of health to pale cheeks.
Constitute sustaining, and life-giving elements (Lecithin, the delicate grey substance of the brain and nerve centres) of special value to Professional and Literary men Clergymen, Tutors, Students, Lawyers, Clerks, Sportsmen, Athletes, Business men, and all engaged in mental occupations.
Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength, and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined the temper cheerful, the brain quite active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.
Rs. 2-0-0 per bottle of 40 Pills.
Rs. 5-8-0 V. P. Set of 3 bottles.

SELECTIONS FROM UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS

R. J. Mewend, Traffic Overseer, Mormugao Harbour Trusts, writes that:—I have already tried Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and find them very efficacious. Please send three bottles more by V. P. P.

R. J. Macvicar, Shaw, Palladam, 12-7-11, writes that:—Those pills that I got from you have done me so much good, that a friend has asked me to get him a couple of bottles. So please send me by V. P. Post 2 more Bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.,
No. 155, Market, Jumma Musjid, Bombay

DALES GOLD MEDAL DUBBIN
BOOTS, SADDLES, AND HARNESS

MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [Sept. 22nd 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 20th Sept. 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway....	19	22,896
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	23	27,114

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 28th Aug.	6 p.c.
Bank of Bom. „ „ 10th Sept.	5 „
Bank of Mad. „ „ 8th July	5 „

EXCHANGE :—

The market continues firm, and sellers have to pay full prices. There is a good offer from the Bank for telegraphic and demand at good prices but enquiry is limited.

We quote:—

T. T. on London Ready	...1s. 4 3-32
Demand Draft Mail	...1s. 4 1-32.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-32 mail
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do France Ready	172
Do. do Marks „	140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...148
Shanghai „	...202 3-4
Japan „	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened at 95-4 for Cash and the settlement and has been steady.

We quote:—

Cash	... Rs.	95	4 0
Settlement	... „	95	4 0

BULLION.—

On Saturday the London market for Bar silver was 1-16 lower for ready and settlement, rates being 25 5-16 and 28 7-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 lower, the rate being 61 3-8.

We quote—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	1	6
Australian „	... „	24	1	0
Sovereigns Gold	... „	15	0	0
Silver (ex duty)				
Ready	... „	71	8	0
1st Settlement	... „	71	15	0
2nd Settlement	... „	72	5	0
Silver (cum duty)				
Ready	... „	80	14	0
1st Settlement	... „	81	5	0
2nd Settlement	... „	81	11	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here :—

Weld & Co.—

LIVERPOOL :—Market steady with a very good undertone, very little hedge selling. Considerable general buying.

NEW YORK :—Market steady at the advance on spinners buying on account of bad weather predicted in Texas.

We advise covering away short sales at once. We expect materially higher prices.

PRIVATE :—Market feels the influence of unfavourable weather Wall Street are buying. Spinners' stocks are very low. Planters are increased basis preventing imports. Think present high level of prices will prove a hindrance to free developments of trade.

The local market continues very steady on account of continued advance in the home markets. There was some business put through by Japan spinners in Akolas and Bengals for January delivery. High class Oomras and Akola styles ready are much in demand and for ready cotton the enquiry continues.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

		Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach	...	328	Mar.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat	...	335	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur	...	332	„
„ „ Yeotmal	...	328	„
„ „ Dhamangaon	...	325	„
„ „ Khamgaon Akola		317	„
„ „ Amraoti	...	320	„
„ „ Khandeish	...	299	„
F. G. „ Khandesh	...	284	„
Fine „ Bengal	...	274	„
F. G. Bengal	...	264	„

LIVERPOOL OPENING.—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8 000
Total Imports	...	11,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
7 35	7-26	7 17
+10	+10	+09
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb.**	**Feb.-Mar.**
7 17	7-17	7-17
+09	+09	+09
March-April.	**April-May.**	**May-June**
7-17	7-17	7-17
+09	+09	+09

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs	7	10	6 B.T.
December	„	8	10	6 B.T.
May 1914	„	9	3	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market is quiet. We quote :—

Brown Delhi May	Rs.	8	7	0 B.T.
Brown Cawnpore	„	7	8	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	„	8	10	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c. Rs. 57 0 0 Dec.-Jan.
Black Kutni Rs. 48 8 0 Jan.-Feb.

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—quiet. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 11 5 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 36 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

New Crop Bold Rs. 48 5 0 Jan.-Feb.

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ... Rs. 8 8 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—

The market is strong. We quote.

White Pusi 86 p.c. ready Rs. 5 1 0 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914 „ 5 12 0 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	...	1,062 1-2
Bank of India	...	67 1-2
Bombay Bank	...	96
Indian Specie	...	62

MILLS.

David	...	570
Kohinoor	...	785
Standard	...	1,405
Fazulbhai Mills	...	605

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	...	21 3-4
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord...		182 3-4
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre...		173
Bombay S N Ordy	..	225
Colaba Land and Mill	...	1,475
Treasher and Co	...	5 0

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley	—	575

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	...	2,782	bales.
Wheat	...	4,791	cwts.
Linseed	...	5,289	„
Rapeseed	...	730	„
Gingellyseed	...	518	„
Poppyseed	...	18	„
Groundnuts	...	514	„
Castorseed	...	9,411	„
Rice	...	2,802	„
Myrabolams	...	nil	„
Cottonseed	...	8,416	„
Mowraseed	...	3,204	„
Gram	...	1,075	„
Joowar	...	2,818	„
Maize	...	nil	„
Barley	...	51	„

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
Sept.-Oct....	7 25	7 35
Oct.-Nov....	7 16	7 26
Nov.-Dec....	7 08	7 17
Dec.-Jan....	7 04	7 17
Jan.-Feb. ...	7 08	7 17
Feb.-Mar....	7 08	7 17
Mar.-Apl	7 09	7 18
April-May...	7 09	7 18
May-June..	7 09	7 18

Nearest values at 11-5 a.m.

MANCHESTER WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co., Ld., write from Manchester on Thursday, Sept. 4 :—

Cotton figures from August 31st last to last Friday.

	Bales this year.	Bales last year.
Liverpool Stock. All kinds of cotton	573,150	594,830
Liverpool Stock. American cotton ...	375 550	463 270
American def'd Spinners for the week...	166,000	126,000
Receipts at American Ports	10,050,000	12,032,000
Visible Supply. All kinds of cotton	2,01,000	2,051,000
Visible Supply. American cotton	996,000	1,231,000
Visible Supply. Egyptian cotton.....	125,000	75,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Surat) ...	154,000	108,000
Visible Supply. East Indian (Bombay Green).....	594,000	454,000
Visible Supply. Other kinds of cotton	168,000	123,000

The prices for American current month during the week have been August 29th 6.73, 30th 6.70 1-2, Sept. 1st 6.72 1-2, 2nd 6.88-1-2, 3rd 7.05 and to-day at noon 7.08-1-2. Spot Mid American being quoted August 29th 7.00, 30th 6.97, Sept. 1st 7.03, 2nd 7.06, 3rd 7.40 and to-day 7.40.

The publication of the United States Bureau Report last Tuesday caused the most sensational rise since the excitement attending the short crop in 1909. The figures show the condition of the crop to August 25th for the entire belt as 68-2 as against 79. 6 on July 25th the depreciation during the month therefore is 11.4 which compares with 1.7 last year and 15.9 two years ago. The report of course confirms all the reports circulated during the past few weeks of heavy deterioration from drought in the South and South-West. In Oklahoma there is a drop of 36 points, the condition now being 45 against 81 last month and a 10 year average of 77. Texas comes next with a fall of 17 points to 64 against 81 in the previous report, and a 10 year average of 72. The figures are certainly worse than even pessimists anticipated, and futures at New York were run up 67 to 71 on Tuesday and 22 to 30 points on Wednesday. New York Spot being advanced 80 points on the two days.

The report is undoubtedly very bullish as will be seen from a very rough calculation as to what the ultimate crop may be—in 1901-2 the condition report at the end of August was the same as it is this year : the yield per acre was about the average viz. 40, and on this basis the present growing crop should be about 13 1-2 million bales. Statistians put the consumption for the next year at 14 1-2 million bales, so that the outlook for a lower basis than say what ruled a week ago, is not very hopeful, and those friends who bought fairly well two or three weeks ago are justified in what they did. We shall no doubt have some reaction in prices in a few days as the report was somewhat discounted in the advances of the past fortnight, but it must no be over-looked that the deterioration has continued since the Bureau figures were made up on the 25th ult.

Business here in Piece Goods for the moment is quite at a standstill, and in many cases manufacturer's are refusing to quote ; at Liverpool Spot Mid American was advanced 34 points yesterday, and is unchanged to-day. Spinners were up in some cases 1-2d per lb. since last Friday, and although many buyers are now willing to come up to last week's level, this is impossible except in a few isolated cases where yarn had already been covered.

The news from China is this week more encouraging and the auctions have been resumed in Shanghai with fairly satisfactory results. Auction goods must, however, have accumulated to a large extent, but it is usually the case that after a stoppage there is a fair demand and things move more rapidly.

The first general memorandum on the cotton crop of India for the season 1913-14 is to hand, but its details are rather incomplete and no attempt is made this season to estimate the probable out-turn. The present condition is, however, reported to be generally good, and there is an increase in acreage under cotton of almost 20 per cent. as compared with last year.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

BANKS.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Bvs
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 „	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 „	1665
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 „	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 „	171
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 „	140
Bank of Rangoon ..	100	100	7 „	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 „	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 „	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	61½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Charte ed Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 „	£6
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 „	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	d125	d1.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ „	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	920
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Berar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	2374
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	745
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	260
Central India ...	500	500	70	2050
China ...	1000	1000	...	680
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1475
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	700
Crescent ...	100	100	20	130
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	260
Crowr ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	577½
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	500
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	190
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	15	617½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1630
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	833½
God Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hy o w a r d and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	110
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	460
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	135
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makanjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	777½
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1445
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2175
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1350x d
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3070
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern ...	200	200	6	23½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1040
Phœnix ...	100	100	6	162½
Presidency ...	100	100	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	747½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	100	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	57½
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1330
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	115
Swan... ...	250	250	10	282½x
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1580
Textile	500	500	20	1385
Vishnu Cotton Do	500	500	Nil	470
Western India ...	1000	1000	Nil	670
			25	645

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar ...	750	750	250	4900
Albert (Karachi)...	1100	1100	45	925
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City ...	200	200	14	170
Fort ...	475	475	23 1-2	1380
Godavery Valley...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Sabhapatty ...	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee ...	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton ...	125	125	10	1324
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co ...	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum ...	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton ...	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahuva... ...	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile ...	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg ...	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	1000	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	880
New Berar ...	500	500	40	550
New Prince of Wales ...	500	500	30	755
Oomri ...	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany ...	100	100	10	...
Sind ...	400	400	30	950
Surat City ...	200	200	20	245
Volkart U P Co, Ld	500	500	50	670
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej Ry ...	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 „	139
Bindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas...				
Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 „	15p
Do. M'pur Khas—Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti Valley Ry Co.	500	500	42 „	582
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ...	100	100	54 „	132
Central Provinces.	25		4	92
Gujrat Railway ...	100		4	118

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashd own and Co	100	100	6 p. c.	156
All India Ut. Co. Ld	100	20	5 „	12½
Bamankua	10	10	...	4
Badham Pile.....	50	50	6 p. c.	28
Baroda Tram. Co...	70	70	7 p. c.	93
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	100	100	4 p. c.	60
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co Ld...O.	125	125	15 p. c.	675
Do. do P	£10	£10	Nil	185
Bombay Ice Mfg ...	£10	£10	3 p. c.	174
Bombay Flour Mill ...	100	100	3 p. c.	17½
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	20	930
Bombay S. N. Co.O.	500	500	5 p. c.	...
Do. do. P.	250	250	7-8	22½
Central I. M. Co., Ld	250	250	6	275
Delhi Flour	10	10	8½	97½
Empire of I. L. A...	200	200	10	100
John Roberts and Co.....	500	50	30 p. c.	300
Josts Fans Supply Co.....	100	100	5 p. c.	200
Kemp and Co	10	100	10 p.c.	205
Karachi Landing .	200	175	12½ „	175
Marcks and Co ...	200	75	12	115
Marsland P. ice and Co ....O	100	100	8	101
Do. do P	100	100	4 p c.	90
Oriental Govt. L. A. Co	200	100	7 p. c.	73
Oriental Mining ...	...	50	20 p. c.	802½
Phillips and Co ...	40	...	...	...
Port Canning Co...	1000	40	10 p.c.	38
Shivrajpore Syn. etc.	10	1000	yr. 42	825
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co	100	10	...	21½
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	5	70 x 0
O.	75	100	...	2d
Tata I. St. Co. D.	80	85	...	88
Ld P.	150	80	...	178
Thacker nd Co ...	50	150	...	478
Tophone Co ...	25	50	30 p.c	21½
Treacherand Co ..	500	25	yr. 1-2	...
		500	yr. 30	500

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 20th Sept. 1913, as compared with the statement for the week ending 13th Sept. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Sept. 13 Rs.	Sept. 20. Rs
Capital	10000000	10000000
Reserve Fund	10800000	10800000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	13427289	14082241
Public Deposits at Branches.....		
Other Deposits	103323049	92834015
Post Bills.....	8404	8403
Sundries	2451403	2529665
	136809844	137054628
Assets.		
Govt. Securities	1993 371	19823016
Other authorised Securities	633168	633168
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	12334156	11745547
Loans do. do....	41481325	45268.31
Bills discounted and purchased	21596244	2 4824?0
Dead Stock.....	207715	264748
Stamps.....	4280	4198
Bullion.....	432285	414284
Balances with other Banks	1138683	1230033
Sundries	149121	149667
Cash.....	3683986	35010964
Rupees.....	136809844	137054628

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 16th Sept. 1913, as compared with the statement of 9th Sept. 1913 :—

Liabilities.	Sept 9. Rs. a. p.	Sept 16. Rs. a p
Capital paid up	20000000 0 0	20000000 0 0
Reserve Fund	18800000 0 0	18800000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office, &c..	31320165 2 2	33275113 12 7
Other Deposits, &c ...	163702125 5 6	1622 23 8 4 11
Bank Post Bills, &c ..	1011793 14 11	1170155 15 11
Sundries	1685991 3 3	1685032 15 11
	236519080 9 4	237152711 1 4
Assets,	**Rs. a. p**	**Rs. a. p**
Govt. Securities	25540510 0 0	26743380 0 0
Other authorized Investments ...	7403273 0 0	7232378 0 0
Loans on Govt & other authorized Securities	30000696 1 8	3653979 13 6
Accounts of Credit on do	45798176 7 6	46159336 0 1
Bills discounted, &c	40722813 13 1	40485266 10 1
Balances with other Banks.	1677761 6 2	2264837 14 2
Bullion		.....
Dead Stock .	2415970 3 8	2451456 15 9
Stamps	11424 6	12687 6 4
Sundries	356936 0	357080 1 10
	160667596 7 0	162244317 18 9
Cash, &c.. at Head Office	75851481 2 4	74908393 3 7
Cash, &c, at Branches.		
	236519080 9 4	237.52711 1 4

LIABILITIES.

Govt. Balance at Head Office	6,43,274	Decrease.
Do. at Branches	26,28,228	Increase.
Other Deposits	14,79,767	Decrease.
P. at Bills.....	1,54,357	Increase.

ASSETS.

Bank's Investments ...	9,31,940	Increase.
Loans	6?,737	Decrease.
Accounts of Credit	3,61,161	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	2,37,547	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office ...	35,77,252	Do
Cash at Branches	26,34,161	Increase.

Percentage 37·76

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BANK OF BURMA IN LIQUIDATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the numerous inquires that are being made both of the Bombay Committee and of the Advisory Committee on the orders of the Hon'ble the Chief Court of Lower Burma with regard to the disposal of the British Burma Petroleum Company's shares held by the Bank in liquidation, I am desired by the said Committees to place before the public the telegrams and extracts from the letters addressed by me as the Hon. Secretary of the said Committees which will make the position quite clear. The portions omitted from the said letters do not relate to this subject and in the interests of the numerous persons with whom it is not possible for an Honorary body to communicate individually. The Committee trust you will please be so good as to find space in the columns of your valuable paper.

Telegram dated 6th September, 1913.

To

(1) Deputy Registrar, Chief Court.
(2) Noble, Merchant Street,
Rangoon.

Please inform Chamber Judge, Creditors Committee, Burma Bank, is of opinion that British Burma Shares should be distributed among all creditors in proportion to their claims in specie at highest price at present offered by Syndicate as a dividend for details, vide my letters to Burjorji Dantra, Advocates, dated seventh and nineteenth August which should be called for and filed posting copies.

NALAI.
Hon. Secretary, Committees.

Extracts from 2 letters referred to in the said telegram.

Bombay, 7th August, 1913.

Messrs Burjorji and Dantra, Advocates, Rangoon.

Re : Bank of Burma.
The Advisory Committee.

Dear Sirs,—All your and Mr. Noble's telegrams received since the last meeting of the Committee and my replies thereto were placed before the Committee, including your last telegram to hand to-day and your letter of 30th ultimo and I have been directed to request you to place this letter before the Hon'ble Court as it expresses the views of the Advisory Committee on several matters.

"With regard to the proposal placed by the Liquidator before the Hon'ble Court, for the disposal of the shares of the British Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. the liquidator's application is not before the committee nor are the lists either of the debtors or all the creditors of the Bank, before the Advisory Committee. When Mr. Noble was in Bombay and when he had suggested underwriting, the Advisory Committee had distinctly intimated to him that it was not the Advisory Committee's function.

What the Advisory Committee still does not understand is the actual number of shares held by the Bank absolutely and the shares held as pledges. The shares were required to be nursed for the benefit of the creditors of the Bank and not for the the benefit of the debtors. So far as the debtors are concerned, the Committee is not aware as to the position of the debtors and if they are paying interest or if they have paid any instalments. The Committee has not been favoured with information as to whether the liquidator has called upon them to pay off or what arrangement he had made with them. So far as the debtors are concerned, the Bank's position must be first made clear. The Bank should either have the said securities foreclosed at the present rates or buy in the same and if that is once done so far as the question of the disposal of the shares is concerned that will be a question between the creditors and contributors of the Bank.

The Advisory Committee is informed that the price of the shares has gone down by reason of the very large sales having been effected by the families of the convicted directors. Then again the syndicates to whom Mr. Holdsworth had more than once desired these shares to be sold are trying to bear the same down, and the Advisory Committee will not be surprised if the retiring liquidators and their friends have closely associated themselves with one of such syndicates. The firm of the past and present liquidators are the auditors of the Company whose shares are sought to be disposed off.

Under such circumstances it will be admitted that the best mode of realisation of these shares is to distribute the same in specie among the creditors at such reasonable price as the Hon'ble Court might fix.

The Advisory Committee has no information and it is not in a position to say if the Bank in liquidation is solvent and will pay all the creditors in full. The liquidator who has withheld all information till now must know it better. From such of the facts as the Advisory Committee has gathered from outside information it thinks that the Bank cannot be solvent and cannot pay the creditors in full. The share-holders can only come in after creditors are paid in full. The Hon'ble Court can therefrom after the questions between the Bank and its debtors are settled fix any reasonable price and at such price order the said securities to be distributed by declaring a dividend or if it desires that only such of the creditors as are anxious to take up the same in lieu of dividend and also additional shares on payment of a price to be fixed by the Hon'ble Court, the Hon'ble Court should under its own directions direct meetings of the creditors and shareholders to be called in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon and if there are a fairly large number of creditors in England, also in London, and ascertain the views of the creditors and contributories on the said question, but none of the said things should be directed to be done till the position of the Bank with regard to its debtors is made clear and any shares in respect of which there may be either disputes of adverse claims the same may be held over for the present till the disposal of the said disputes.

If the Bank has 6 lacs shares each creditor for every 20 rupees of his claim will be entitled to one share and where the question of fractions might come in the fractional price may be paid to such creditors out of cash in the hands of the liquidator. In formulating a scheme of this nature so far as the petty creditors, say below Rs. 100 or 150, are conserned as between them and the other creditors the Hon'ble Court might fix some reasonable price and so far as they are concerned they may be paid only one lump dividend and be discharged. This will not very materially affect the equities and such poor unfortunate creditors who are put to the enormous costs of registered postage and recovery of their very small dividends and having to send and resend their savings book, etc. will be relieved of burden and so far the work of liquidation will be also made easy.

Bombay 19th August, 1913.

Messrs. Burjorji and Dantra, Advocates
Re Bank of Burma.

Dear Sirs,—Your letter of 4th instant and your telegrams and Mr. Noble's letter giving cover of the list of the debtors have been duly placed before the committee. The advisory committee is highly thankful to the learned judge for having directed the debtors' list to be furnished and the committee has very carefully gone through the same and I am directed by the committee to make the following observation thereon.

The liquidator's request to the advisory committee to take 250,000 B.B. P. Co. shares at 6-6 is about the coolest proposal the committee has seen. Buyers were offering 3s. per share in London that was the last quotation I saw in July issue and which has been forwarded to Mr. Noble and I have already given my reasons for the same. Is it seriously thought that people who have lost thousands of rupees and whose proposals were not accepted in time are now going to be such flat heads as to pay more than double the market value of these shares and that too in cash? The suggestion appears to be ridiculous.

The proposal which the committee has made for distribution of the said shares in specie at the present ruling rates is the only one that appears to the committee sensible and practicable one under the circumstances of the present case. The committee submits that the distribution of the assets in specie is quite a common mode of liquidating and no one can grumble at it being followed in this case. The Bank being hopelessly insolvent it is only the creditors who have to be considered. By such distribution no creditor will have reason to grumble as if they go up in value he will reduce his loss and they go down all his fellow creditors will be in the same boat.

I am instructed to add to be mentioned to the Hon'ble Court that some months ago the Bombay Committee took the trouble of getting creditors to agree to buy shares of B.B.P. Co. at the said rates. The liquidator, Mr. Holdsworth, poured cold water on the scheme and probably insinuated some speculators to go to acquire the shares for their own gain. That proposal has, therefore, completely and finally lapsed and mainly owing to Mr. Holdsworth's objection.

The present proposal is quite different but it is much more simple. The Advisory Committee suggests to the Hon'ble Court the distribution of the shares in specie among all the creditors as part payment of debt to them and the said committee leave it to the Hon'ble Court to fix the sum in rupees which each share is to be valued at taking the market price as the basis of valuation. The creditors to bear the transfer fee and in my previous letter I have suggested as to what should be done about petty creditors.

The telegram from Mr. Noble to Mr. D. E. Wacha, the Chairman of the Advisory Committee and a similar telegram to me.

"O Ts Rangoon 9-45.

Dinshaw Wacha, 84, Hornby Road, Bombay.

To-day Court considered Committee's proposals cannot sanction distribution prorata Court orders liquidator selling creditors at six shillings for cash until further order. Syndicates offer expected during week which Court unclined sanctioning if for whole block wire urgently.

"Noble."

The Committees trust that they have tried to make the position so far as the disposal of the said shares is concerned as clear as they possibly could under the circumstances of this case. The Committees have not still received the grounds on which the proposal has been negatived.—Yours, &c.,

M. T. HALE,
Hon. Secretary, Advisory and Bombay Committees.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E. V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 23rd September, 1913.

910. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters.

Dress.—Mufti.

911. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

912. Machine Gun.—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt. A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters, to-day Tuesday the 23rd instant, at 6-45 p.m.

II. The Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7 a.m. at Head Quarters.

913. Recruits Parade.—"G" Company Recruits will parade on Wednesday the 24th instant, at 7-30 a.m. at Head Quarters, Council Road.

Dress—Mufti.

Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

II. All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6-30 p.m.

914. Arms.—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

OLYMPIC GAMES FUND.

LARGE PROVISION BY GERMANY.

[redacted]ONDON, Sept. 22.

[redacted] *Daily Mail* from [redacted] in addition to the [redacted]ic Games fund, the [redacted] estimates for 1914 [redacted]e same connection [redacted]terling.

[redacted]e British appeal is [redacted] Reuter.

DURAND TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Durand Tournament opened to-day at Annandale in ideal weather. A large crowd was present to witness the opening games, including H. E. the Viceroy and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge who rode down. Two games were down for competition, the first between the South Lancashire Regiment and the King's Dragoon Guards, and the second between the North Staffords and the the Connaught Rangers.

In the first game, the teams were very even and attacking and defending was shared by both teams alike. The South Lancs gained a corner but kicked out. The King's pressed for five minutes at stretch, but the Lancs goal-keeper was too good. The second half was also evenly contested. About half way through, Chandwick put through for the Lancs from a scrimmage in front of the King's goal. This was the only goal of the match. The King's tried hard to equalize but the Lanc's defence was unbeatable.

The teams were—Lancs—Withers (goal), Shorter and Dukelow (backs), Hughes, McDermot and Chandwick (halves), Dirtwistle, Bain, Dixon Harvey and Hauson (forwards).

The King's— Franklin (goal), Button and Hawley (backs), Shepherd, Williams and Butler (halves), Allen, Pye, Ireland, Gunton and Mahoney (forwards),

Referee— Sergt. Bellion.

The second game was between the North Staffords and Cannaught Rangers. This match was also very hotly contested, the teems being well matched. Play ruled even throughout the whole hour, but no decision was arrived at—in fact, neither team was able to score. The referee was largely responsible for continuously pulling up the men of both teams for off-side. This quite spoilt the game. The best men for the staffords were Potts, Cowley, Woodcock, and Doughty. On the other side, the outstanding men were Byrne, Hanlon and Perrynan. The game ending in a draw, extra time was played, but still there was no score at all. The Staffords had the better of the extra time, but Byrne saved them very often.

HARRIS TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

POONA, Sept. 22.

This evening the Harris Tournament reached the semi-final round when the Oxford and Bucks team met the Loyal North Lancs. The game, in its opening stages, was very evenly contested, but close on half time the Oxfords scored. However, before the whistle sounded the Lancs equalized and the teams crossed over with one goal each to their credit.

In the second period, both teams played a very good game, but were unable to score till close on time when the Lancs, taking advantage of a ball that should have been allowed to go out, but was kicked into play, scored their second goal and won the game. Score:—

Loyal North Lancs..... 2 goals.
Oxford and Bucks..... 1 goal.

THE KING AND RACING.

PROBABLE ENLARGEMENT OF ROYAL STUD.

There can be little doubt that the King has as great a devotion for racing as had his revered father, and we are informed, says the "Sporting Chronicle" that in the course of the next few months the royal establishment at Newmarket will be considerably enlarged.

It may be that his Majesty will be a purchaser at the forthcoming yearling sales at Doncaster, while at least two Irish thoroughbreds will shortly be introduced to his team.

In all probability, too, his Majesty will take a more active interest this winter in steeplechasing and the recent purchase of Twelfth Lancer by Lord Marcus Beresford suggests that this sterling jumper may carry the royal colours.

PROPOSED WELSH RUGBY CUP.

A meeting of the Welsh Rugby Union Committee was held at Cardiff in mail week when Mr. W. D. Phillips occupied the chair. The only business discussed was the question of a Welsh Cup-tie competition, the proposition originating from Mr. W. J. Trew, Swansea, at the annual general meeting. The committee received the scheme favourably, and appointed a sub-committee to consider the scheme.

AUSTRALIANS' TOUR IN AMERICA.

In a m tch against the Australians a team of 20 from Saskatchewan could only total 134. The visitors put together 305 for six wickets, Bardsley contributing 110 not out by brilliant batting, Macartney and Crawford took the wickets for the Australians.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY GHMKHANA vs. GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

It was a poor game on the Oval last evening. Neither side seemed capable of anything better than preparatory school football. In the first half in particular, the exchanges were weak and the play puerile. The Gymkhana played one man short throughout the first period of the game. The Medicals scored about ten minutes from the start of operations, a combined rush by their forwards resulting inSweeney pushing the sphere through at close quarters. The Gymkhana goalkeeper had no chance with the shot. The Medicals continued to have the best of it till the interval, but after the resumption of play the Gymkhana improved and did a fair amount of pressing. Barrett made several good efforts at centre forward and Rolls put in some sound work. Hands against the Medicals within the goal area resulted in a penalty kick being given against them. Hildreth saved the shot well but in doing so he appeared to run forward thereby infringing rules.

Before the close of the second half the Gymkhana continued to score a goal and draw level. A good shot from Begbie glanced off the upright into the net giving the goalkeeper no chance.

The Medicals kicked off defending the Bandstand goal. They immediately started pressing and Sweeney got close in. The Gymkhana were playing one man short, the left outside being conspicuous by its absence. Barrett was playing at centre forward. Ten minutes from the start some good passing among the Medical forwards resulted in Sweeney getting through and placing the ball in the net. Waldren had no chance to shoot (1-0)

The Gymkhana took up the attack and Barrett dribbled through but lost possession of the sphere close in. Evans then sent a shot that Hildreth kicked clear. Some passing among the Medicals resulted in Evans being given off-side.

Barrett and Adams of the Gymkhana eventually put in a combined movement which resulted in the latter putting in a strong shot. Hildreth got one hand to the ball and a corner resulted. The corner kick was well placed and Waddoms put in another shot that was saved. The Medicals getting away secured a corner which came to nothing.

Adams put in a good individual effort but was shoved off as he was about to shoot. The Medicals then attacked again for a time but the exchanges were even for a long spell and play was of an uninteresting character. The Gymkhana made a feeble run in the right wing and Easdon contrived to get fairly close to the Gymkhana where after some scrambling play Simmonds cleared. Sweeney put a long shot into the opposing custodian's hands. The ball swung to the other end where Barrett missed a possible opportunity. A few seconds later Evans made a good run and tested Hildreth with a straight one.

The score at half time was :—

Grant Medicals .....1 goal.
Bombay Gymkhana ..... nil.

The Gymkhana secured weighty assistance in the second half and found an eleventh player. They attacked immediately and Adams twice shot wide. Kilbey dribbled through and brought Hildreth out of goal to clear a cross shot. The Gymkhana secured a corner. Rolls shot over the bar. Barrett and Insell combining nicely the latter shaved the upright with a shot and followed it up with another.

The Medicals got away after a bit and Ahmed Khan put a shot into Waldren's hands. The Gymkhana secured a corner which came to nothing. A centre by Insell was stopped by one of the Medicals with his hands and a penalty kick was given. The kick was a good one but Hildreth brought off a fine save. A minute after, however, Barrett passed the sphere to Begbie who was lying well up. The latter put in a shot that glanced off the upright into the net (1—1.)

The Medicals took up the attack again and a well placed corner kick was headed into the goalmouth by Sweeney, Waldren cleared with some difficulty. The Gymkhana secured a corner which came to nothing. The Medicals immediately got away on the right wing when Ahmed Khan sent in a good shot and Waldren saved well. Evans put the ball back into the goalmouth when Rollo nipped in just in time to prevent a shot at the open goal. At the other end Barrett secured the ball and made a fine individual effort. A few minutes later Rollo sent in a shot for a distance that travelled straight.

The Medicals got away in line and with only Simmonds to pass looked like getting through. Simmonds however, cleared in style.

The game ended.

Bombay Gymkhana..1 goal.
Grant Medical Col..1 goal.

The following were the teams:—

Grant Medical College:—(Goal) Hildreth; (backs) Thompson and Doyle; (halves) Newlands, Ali Khan, and Wa ia; (forwards) Ahmed Khan, Sweeney Easdon, Murphy and Evans.

Bombay Gymkhana:—(Goal) Waldren; (backs) Belbie and Simmonds; (halves) Kilbey, Rollo and Waddons (forwards) Evans, Bartlett, Barrett; Adams and Insell.

Referee:—Bombadier Fortune.

HARWOOD LEAGUE TABLE.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Points.
Sherwood Foresters ...	6	6	0	0	12
Sherwood Foresters 'A'..	5	5	0	0	10
R. G. Artillery ...	6	3	1	2	8
Bombay Gymkhana ...	6	3	2	1	7
Grant Medicals ...	6	3	3	0	6
Hornets ...	7	2	3	2	6
G. I. P. Railway ...	6	2	4	0	4
Bombay Athletic ...	7	1	5	1	3
All Blacks ...	7	0	7	0	0

The Commercial Gymkhana and the Y.M.C.A. having withdrawn, the games they played have been cancelled from the above table. The table, however, is not guaranteed as official.

POONA RACES.

HORSES STRUCK OUT FOR TO-MORROW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 22.

For Poona Races to-morrow (Wednesday), next the following horses have been struck out :—

DECCAN PLATE.—J. P., Offside, Solution, Bright Metal, Mardillac, Duke of Lancaster, Royal Scotland and Silverbolt.

AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE.—Flying Fish, Bombastic, Franconi, Chobham, Satellite, Wayward and Wild, Canberra, Coat of Arms, Lord Reay and Little Speed.

STEWARDS' PURSE.—Vic's Pride, Silverbolt, Lady Anne, Master Delaval, Lord Robert, Tatania, Langton Keerit, Mardillac and the Cockatoo.

KHANDALA PLATE.—Amood, Money Gold, Noor-ul-Malik, Semiramis, Gold Fish II, Dhaman, Mustapha, Hadee, Solar Star, Young Salanic and Nafa.

BEDOUIN PLATE.—Tajilmulook, Nakib, Lookman, Last Chance, Thulfha and Parliament.

LAWN PLATE.—Master Bill, Raspberry, Majesty, Miss Nagashi and Mushtarak.

HORSES LEFT IN.

The following horses have been left in for Wednesday :—

THE DECCAN PLATE—Distance about 2 miles, over 8 flights.—Parkhill, 12st 7lbs, Bambino 10st 9lbs, Beroll 9st 12lbs, Sholto 9st, Highwood 9st.

THE AGA SHAMSHUDIN PLATE—Distance 7 furlongs.—Kempion 10st 5lbs, Punt 9st 8lbs, Paul Pry 8st 12lbs, Hoppner 8st 10lbs, Lumination 8st 8lbs, Dalmatia 8st 8lbs, Keerit 8st 7lbs, Malmsey 8st 2lbs, Sugar Loaf 7st 7lbs, Forfeit 7st 6lbs, Refresher 7st 5lbs.

THE STEWARDS' PURSE—Distance 1½ miles.—Valerius 9st 10lbs, Picnic 9st 6lbs, Mil 9st 1lbs, St Gilgen 7st 13lbs, Flying Fish 7st 10lbs, Silver Memory 6st, Vancouver 6st.

THE KHANDALA PLATE—Distance 1½ miles.—Mexico 9st 12lbs, Trustee 9st 11lbs, France 9st 5lbs, Sweden 9st 4lbs, Mysore 8st 11lbs, British King 8st 9lbs, Kohab 8st 4lbs, Good Success 8st 2lbs, Iron Chest 7st 13lbs, Ajmere 7st 13lbs, Last Chance 7st 13lbs, Afzur Jung 7st 12lbs, Nizamulmulk 7st 12lbs, Welcome 7st 8lbs, Grey Ghost II 6st 12lbs.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Distance 1½ miles.—Abdul Malik 10st 3lbs, Dhamour 9st 7lbs, Purity 8st 11lbs, Sir Knight 8st 11lbs, Regent 8st 10lbs, Rozelmulook 8st 6lbs, Gowahajmer 8st 2lbs, Singer 7st 12lbs, Thaboor 7st 10lbs, Terror 7st 10lbs, Halens 7st 5lbs, Gallard 6st 13lbs, Solar Star 6st 5lbs, Duhallow 6st 5lbs.

THE LAWN PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.—Abdul Malik 10st 8lbs, Pendil 9st 8lbs, Polish 9st 8lbs, Young Majub 8st 12lbs, Chechan 8st 12lbs, Zoolphokharr 8st 9lbs, Kaharaman 8st 6lbs, Bravo 8st, Minerva 7st 4lbs, Kimberley 7st 4lbs, Zigomar 6st 7lbs, Maasai 6st, Flying Machine 6st, Mathatbaig 6st, Creditor 6st.

THE ASSAYE PLATE (Closed race) —Distance 1 mile.—Duhallow 11st, Occident 10st 8lbs, Castaway 10st 5lbs, Principal 10st 4lbs, Sidick 10st 3lbs, The Tetrarch 9st 10lbs, Aden 9st 8lbs, Nimar 9st 2lbs, Longboat 9st 1lbs, Amood 8st 12lbs, Little King 8st 10lbs, Fyzabad 8st 5lbs, Sadee Beg 7st 12lbs.

SINGARH PLATE (Additional race) —Distance about 2½ miles.—Lt Col A S Arnold and Capt J S Mowat's Highwood, Capt Kenworthy's Sholto, Mr H G LushWilson's Utopian, Major J G Rotton's Astrologer, Capt Goldie and Mr Wilson's Deputy, Mr. J. Crawford's Bambino, Mr J De Wend-Fenton's Idle, Mr C A Eele's Bulloo.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

A meeting of the above Club was held at Mahim on Sunday, a good number of members and friends being present.

The opening shoot was a 10 Bird Handicap Sweep. A. W. Clapham, with 9 kills, including handicap, was returned the winner.

The entries were then taken for the C. B. S. A. Medal. W. S. Rogers was seen to advantage with 9 kills plus one handicap returned the only possible and took the sweep.

The Kynoch's Cup was then shot for, J. Graf proving the winner with a possible including handicap, closely followed by A. W. Noble, and A. R. S. Hayne being for second place with 9 points.

The next event was a spoon shoot at unknown traps and angles, gun to be below the armpit and traps to be sprung at the option of the puller without the word "pull" being given. H. J. Sykes, with 10 points, including handicap, proved the winner. R. F. R Cooke, E. H. Burt, and A. S. Knowles tied for the second place and divided the sweep.

A number of handicaps by distance, first miss out, competitions were shot when D. W. Johnstone was seen to advantage.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY J. UNION vs. SARASWAT UNION.

A cricket match was played on Sunday, the 21st September, on the Cross Maidan between the Bombay Jewish Union C. C, and the Saraswat Union C. C. and resulted in a win for the former by 56 runs. The following are the scores :—

BOMBAY JEWISH UNION.		SARASWAT UNION C. C.	
Samuel Judah ...	0	Pandurang ...	1
Simson Elisha ...	4	Sadashiv ...	2
Isaac Jacobs ...	1	Shivrao ...	0
Elijah Ezekiel ...	17	Sunderrao ...	0
E Isaac (Capt) ...	19	Venkatrao ...	8
S B Abraham ...	9	B Sunder ...	5
J E Samuel ...	2	Shankerrao ...	1
M Jacob ...	7	Rabvendrarao ...	0
Aaron Samson ...	0	Narayenrao ...	2
Ezekiel Isaac (not out) ...	1	Sanjivrao ...	0
Samuel Moses ...	0		
Extras ...	16	Extras ...	1
Total ...	75	Total ...	20

INTER-UNIVERSITY MATCH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 22.

In the inter-Universities match between Calcutta and Allahabad, the former team beat the latter this evening after a good contest by one goal to love. The goal was scored by Rocy.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CUT OFF WITH A SHILLING.

Rudolph De Souza filed a suit against his brother, Augustinho De Souza and others for administration of the estates of their father and mother and *inter alia* to set aside the will of the father, whereby the deceased bequeathed the whole property to the first defendant and gave only 13 as. to the plaintiff.

This being an administration suit the sister of the parties and her husband were made co-defendants ' viz., defendants 2 and 3 made common cause with the plaintiff. The plaintiff contended that the division of the estates was good according to Portuguese law. This contention of the plaintiff was traversed by the defendants, who said the deceased having entered the service of the British Government without leave from the Portuguese Government had abandoned his status as a Portuguese citizen and was in all respects bound by the law of British India.

The suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod and after the recording of some of the evidence the parties came to an amicable settlement of the suit on the following terms:—

That the suit should be dismissed and the plaintiff should bear the costs of the second and the third defendants and also his own costs; that such costs should be paid out of the realisation of the three deposit receipts of the National Bank of India Ld., lying in the custody of the Goa court authorities; that all the parties should join in an application for withdrawing the said deposit receipts; that the deposit receipts should be endorsed over the plaintiff; that all the movable and immovable properties in British India except the three deposits in the National Bank of India Ltd., namely about Rs. 4,360, which the deceased died possessed of should belong to the first defendant; that the first defendant should bear his own costs of the suit; that the question of immovable properties left by the deceased L. M. D'Souza and Gravetina should be left to be decided by the Court at Goa; that the properties left by L. M. D'Souza in British India shall not be brought into the division but it should be accepted that L. M. D'Souza and Gravetina died possessed of properties only in Goa; and that in consideration of the sum of Rs. 2,750 received by the second defendant and the third defendant, both defendants should claim nothing in the Goa litigation.

Mr. Jardine, with the Hon. Mr. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., represented the plaintiff; the Hon. Mr. Strangman with Mr. Baptista, instructed by Messrs. Soonderdas and Co; appeared for the first defendant, while Mr. Jafferbhai with Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Motichand and Devidas appeared for the second and the third defendants.

S. S. "GYMERIC'S" APPEAL. INJUNCTION GRANTED.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor delivered judgment in two appeals filed against the decision of Mr. Justice Beaman in connection with the s. s. "Gymeric."

Mr. Jardine and Mr. Weldon instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co. appeared for Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. The Hon. Mr. Strangman, with Mr. Setalwad, Mr. Desai and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the defendants.

The facts of the case were that the s.s. "Gymeric" on November 22, 1911, belonged to Mr. Goolam Hussein Essji, who on that date agreed with Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co, to charter the steamer for twelve consecutive voyages from Calcutta to Bombay for the conveyance of coal, and twelve charter parties for the voyages were signed by Mr. Gulam Husein and Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co's. Bombay representative. They were all indentical in their conditions and terms. The first of these charter parties was complete in every way, the rest were duly drawn up and signed, but the laying and cancelling dates were left blank, as they were to be filled up one by one as each succeeding voyage was completed. Such dates were to be ascertained and settled in consultation with Mr. Gulam Husein and the firm of Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co.

The charter parties contained a clause to the effect that the owners of the steamer had the privelege of substituting another steamer of the same class, similar in size and position, if necessary.

Subsequent to the above agreement, Mr. Gulam Husein, by a statutory mortgage deed, bearing the date of December 6, 1911, mortgaged the vessel to Messrs. A. N. Jeewanji and Co. to secure certain loans. That Company filed a suit against Mr. Gulam Husein to enforce the mortgage and obtain possession of the steamer. The Court on July 8, 1912, appointed a receiver of the s. s. "Gymeric", and of the freight to become due. Of the voyages provided by the agreement four were duly performed, but the remaining eight voyages were not performed.

On October 28, 1912, Messrs. Jeewanji and Co., transferred their rights under the mortgage to Mr. Darabsha Rustomji Shroff, and on thesame day Mr. Gulam Husein sold the s. s. Gymeric to Mr. Ardesher Bomanji Dubash

Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co., thereupon sued, claiming an injunction, against Mr. Dubash and his partner, and Gulam Husein restraining them until the completion of the remaining eight voyages from dealing with the steamer in any manner consistent with or which might prevent or interfere with the execution of the agreement of November 22, in respect of the charter parties.

The Chief Justice, in his judgment, said that Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. were Agents of the Bengal Coal Company, and as such were engaged in an extensive coal trade between Calcutta and Bombay, supplying coal from the Bengal collieries to the many users of coal for industrial purposes in Bombay. This trade was continuous throught the year.

After discussing the facts of the case, his Lordship said that the Appeal Court agreed with the remarks of Mr. Justice Beaman, who had characterised certain evidence in in the case, as "squalid tissue of lies."

Commenting on the evidence of Gulam Husein, the Judge said that he was unscrupulous, and unreliable. He must be held to be the sole owner of the "Gymeric."

The Court accordingly set aside the Lower Court's decree and granted an injunction against all the defendants. The defendants were ordered to pay the cost of the suit throughout.

DISPUTE REGARDING A DARGAH.

An appeal filed by Suleman Haji Oosman and another against Shaikh Ismail and others came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Heaton and Mr. Justice Shah.

Mr. Pandia was for the appellants.

It was stated that the plaintiffs calling themselves disciples of Pir Moulana Mahamad Sultansahib Sufinacas Bandi, filed a suit in the Court of the District Judge of Thana against the defendants for declaration of wakaf and accounts of the management of a Durgah situate at Bandra and the appointment of new Trustees, and the framing of a scheme under section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. The defendants pleaded that the property in question belonged to them absolutely and disputed the plaintiffs' right to obtain the relief prayed for.

Mr. J. D. Dikshit, the District judge of Thana, held, that the consent of the Collector had been improperly obtained by the plaintiffs and was defective in form, and dismissed the suit with costs.

The plaintiffs appealed from this decision.

After hearing counsel their Lordships admitted the appeal.

POLICE COURT.

A TRADE MARK CASE.

Mr. W. M. Ross, manager and constituted attorney of the firm of Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., filed a complaint in the Chief Presidency Magistrates' Court charging Jivathram Panachand and Moraji Kara proprietors of the firm of Messrs. Pranjivan Gordhandas and Co., with importing and selling goods bearing a counterfeit trade mark.

The case came on for hearing yesterday afternoon. Mr. H. Campbell, barrister, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, appeared for the complainant and Mr. W. L. Weldon, barrister, instructed by Mr. G. F. Chalk, solicitor, and Mr. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the accused.

The plaint stated that the complainant's firm had for several years past been importing certain qualities of white malls from Glasgow bearing four horses heads as a trade mark and bearing the numbers 1420, 1610, 1820 and 2020 respectively. The plaint stated that these malls enjoyed a good sale in the market. Laterly they had not sold so well and on inquiry the sole agents informed the firm then that an inferior quality of goods bearing the same trade mark and the numbers of their goods had been brought into the market by the accuseds firm, who imported them from the United Kingdom through Messrs C. Macdonald and Co., of Bombay. The plaint stated that the accused were formerly in the employ of Damodar Madhowji the sole agents for the complainant's firm and hence must have known about the trade mark.

The accused admitted having sold the goods to one of the witnesses, but said they did not effect the sale by showing the trade mark. They placed the order with the agent, but they did not order goods with any particular label. When the goods arrived they found that the goods bore the labels described.

Mr. Weldon, for the accused stated that the mistake arose owing to some misunderstanding. The accused ordered the goods and after the arrival gave instructions to the manufacturers to alter the labels. Owing to some misunderstanding similar labels were still sent. Afterwards the manufacturers were informed that the label was the property of another firm and they then sent another label to be substituted. In the meanwhile the accused had sold several malls.

The magistrate sentenced the accused to pay fines of Rs. 100 each and to pay a further sum of Rs. 50 as compensation to the complainant. Out of the fine Rs. 100 was ordered to be paid to the complainant for costs.

AN OPIUM EATING HAJI.

One Seydulla Khan Sharfukhan a native of the Nizam's Dominions was yesterday sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30 for having been found in possession of 27 tolas of opium without a licence. The accused arrived at the Victoria Terminus on Sunday morning and on being searched the opium was found on him.

It was stated on behalf of the accused that he was in the habit of taking opium every day and that he had provided it for consumption during his journey to Mecca to which place he was bound. He did not know the rules prevailing in British territory and hence he brought the drug.

NEWSPAPER BOY'S THEFT.

Kesav Daji, a newspaper boy, was placed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, by Sub-Inspector Ahmed Ali, yesterday, on five charges of theft which the accused appears to have committed during his early morning visits for the delivery of papers.

On the 9th instant Mr. B. R. Roberts living at Calaba, missed a gold watch and chain, which he had laid on a dressing table on the previous night. Mr. Roberts had also missed a wristlet watch a few days before. The accused showed the watch and chain to some of his friends, who suspected that it was stolen. The accused was frightened at this and took the watch to Mr. Roberts. The Police in the meanwhile arrested him and traced several other thefts to him.

The accused pleaded guilty and the magistrate sentenced him to various terms of imprisonment, aggregating to five months and seven days.

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INDIAN HISTORY MADE FAST.

UNDERSTANDING WANTED.

"In India history is made so fast," says a writer in the *Cornhill Magazine*. "The great Durbar is already ancient history; Lord Kitchener and Lord Curzon are almost solar myths. Since the multitudes pressed their foreheads on the steps of King George's dais, King George's delegate has been bombed within sight of that old Lahore Gate at Delhi. All the old evil is still at work, to embitter and to ruin the slow work of building up a flourishing people from the war-racked ruins of ancient races.

"Once again may we have to stand four-square to the devil's wind, amid tumult and calumny. And over the red granite walls of that ancient evil palace and fort rise the great masts of the 'Wireless' that show to the wise that, after all, the English are still there. As a sign that still, as on the call of the old town crier, "'Mankind belongs to God,

and the land to the Government,

and power to the powerful sahibs.'"

The writer of that article is rather alarmist. But a recent speech made by the Under-Secretary for India, Mr. Montagu, gives some striking facts about the New India which is coming into existence.

WANTED, THE BEST MEN.

"You cannot go on governing India with a dissatisfied public service, and there is every evidence that your recruiting sergeant is hampered by the evil reports which are brought home from India. Unless we can get the best men, selected by the most suitable tests, animated by the highest traditions, proceeding—this is the most important point—to India confident of their choice of a permanent career and of the good will of and fair treatment by the British people in whose name they are going out to administer, you will lose, and will deserve to lose, your hold upon the Indian people.

"In saying that I am not referring to those few—very few—Civil servants who regret the 'good old days' when they were sent out to govern a people content to be governed, and lament the fact that they have now to co-operate with the people in the government of India. With all respect and with all recognition of their services in the past, we do not want those men in India. After all, what did we go to India for? If the people of India have not made any progress under British rule, if the problems of India are still what they were 100 years ago or in the days of Lord Clive, then, I think, we have failed in our justification.

THE EDUCATED INDIAN.

"Nor do we want to listen for one moment to those people who tell us that they do not like educated Indians, and that the educated Indians do not like us. If the educated Indians have faults or shortcomings greater than those of Englishmen, those are the faults or shortcomings of the educational system which we have given them. If it can be said that there are educated Indians who do not like us, do not sympathise with us, do not believe in our motive, there is no necessity, I think, to be dismayed. Our task, difficult and worthy, is to bring the educated Indian on to our side, to go on helping him in order that he may help us, and to make him help us in order that we may help him. The problem of India is not a problem of material advance and increasing prosperity, of new schools and university buildings, of new hospitals and Government houses. It is a problem of government by co-operation, the problem of giving to the Indian increasing opportunities in the country which is his own, and increasing assistance in the development of his capacity for local government and administration."

YOUNG BENGAL.

Discussing the state of affairs in Bengal, Mr. Montagu said :—

"I am bound to express the view that all is not well with Bengal.

"The permanent problem is the cure of the conditions which has made these crimes possible, and here we are face to face with economic and educational problems of great complexity. The development of the industrial resources of the province, the improvement of education on lines which will enable young men to earn a living in practical pursuits instead of turning out educational failures who find themselves divorced from the humble callings which their fathers followed, who are endowed with just enough book-learning to turn their minds to political ideas, yet far too little to enable them to live by any liberal profession. These are the real problems of the future in Bengal, and their solution must be at best slow."

CO-OPERATION WITH INDIANS.

Discussing the Public Services Inquiry, which opens up the whole vast territory of the share of Indians in the administration of the country, Mr. Montagu said :—

"The old era of a hard and fast division between the Government and the governed on racial lines has long ago disappeared. The watchword of the future is co-operation. We are pledged to advance, and we mean to advance, but it must be steadily and prudently. The very appointment of the Commission is good earnest of our sincerity, and as their share we ask from the progressive section of the Indian community patience. The Commission will advise us as to what changes, what reforms, are necessary to take us as far forward on this new road as we are now justified in going. All I take leave to say now is this: that it is not only a question of new regulations, of carefully balanced proportions, between the two races; it is not only a question of words and of figures; *it is, above all and beyond all, a question of real determination on both sides to act up to the spirit of the underlying principle.* Mere lip service to a formula is worthless. I wish to appeal to British and to Indians alike to make this co-operation a real thing by inspiring it with the vital elements of tact, sympathy, and sincerity—the instruments of success in India.

INDIA'S MILLIONS.

"There are in India millions, tens of millions, I might almost say hundreds of millions, who do not, cannot, and probably never will aspire to share in the Government of their country, who live the life of an Oriental, unstirred by the Western life we have imported. We measure their lands, we administer justice to them, we teach them to keep themselves, their houses and their villages clean; we show them how plague may be avoided, and we bring to bear on their material improvement all the resources of Western science and civilisation. But all this is to them but as a phase passing in a maze and murmur of words, in the eternal Scheme of things.

"The principle on which we act is right. It is our bounden duty to give of the best that we have to the betterment, according to the best of our ideas, of the people under our rule. We must do these things, and we must do them by rule and by code and through the agency of officials who speak the language and use the practices of officials. *But let there be added to the rules and codes, and to the official book, a note of explanation, a gentleness of application and an endeavour to interpret.*

SOMETHING EXTRA WANTED.

"The Indian of whom I now speak has a view of life which is not our view. His ways are not our ways; our books, our medicine, our sanitation, are as mysterious to him as the rites of Shiva or of Vishnu to the average middle-class Londoner.

"I do not ask for separate machinery, but what I do ask is that, where the machinery, with all its complications and intricacies, suited to the 20th century comes in contact with the fith century, let every effort be made to simplify, and to explain.

"Understanding is what is wanted. Understanding is impossible unless the officer who meets the people in direct contact has the time to see and talk to them face to face, and the liberty, the freedom, to adjust and to lighten their difficulties, and to ease their condition by the intervention of his personal agency and sympathy."

FOREIGN CABLES.

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Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect. Via Amoor Perfect. Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect. Via Cadiz Fenerille Perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 22nd September.

NOTICES.

Prohibition of Cipher or code language applies only to private messages destined for transiting Bulgaria, except those telegrams exchanged between diplomatic legations (27-7-13).

Telegrams for all places in Ecuador except Guayqil, Santa Elena and Esmeralds should be accepted at sender's risk. Telegrams for Juan Del Sur in Nicaragua should be accepted without restrictions (31-7-13).

Greek telegraph offices are opened for international traffic at Seres, Drama, Cavalla, Demithesar, Neverokop, Petrikion, Derani in Macedonia. Traffic passes via Syra, Salonika. Rates are same as for European countries. Telegrams should be accepted at sender's risk (5-8-13).

Albanian office opened at Scutari. Rates same as for Turkey in Europe (5-8-13).

Turkish offices opened at Adrianople, Kirk Killisse, Batuesti and Rodosto at rates applicable to Turkey in Europe (7-8-13).

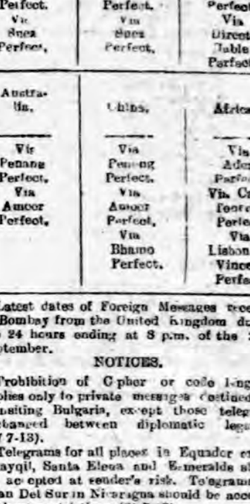
Until further notice telegrams for Turkey can be accepted if written in plain English, French, Turkish or German only (5-8-13).

Censorship is exercised on all plain telegrams for Venezuela without exception (16-8-13).

Owing to interruption of Yangtse lines telegrams for China coast or countries beyond should not be accepted via Bhamo route until further orders (9-8-13)

Prohibition of cipher and code telegrams to Greece is now withdrawn. (16-8-13).

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to the Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally, should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box No. 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

THE
Bombay Gazette
Tuesday, 23rd Sept. 1913.

BRITISH INDIANS IN AFRICA.

LORD AMPTHILL, whose advocacy of the cause of the British Indian in South Africa is unflagging, contributes to the new number of the "Empire Review" an article containing a statement of facts to which he seeks to call the attention of all who value British honour, who regard the British flag as the symbol of freedom, and who believe that it is the duty of Britons, at the present time, as in the past, to prevent injustice and oppression. His Lordship contends that it is important and necessary that politicians of all classes and shades of opinion, who lay any claim to sincerity, should understand the question of British Indians in South Africa. "Indeed, all who profess to take an intelligent interest in political affairs, should know what wrongs have been inflicted on our Indian fellow-subjects and what rights they claim, in order that they may be able to form a judgment as to how those wrongs should be remedied and as to what rights are due to British subjects under the British flag." And Lord Ampthill labours for their enlightment, reminding them that our Indian fellow-subjects in South Africa are not demanding equal political rights or even a vote. Their demand falls far short of that, and is "merely that they should be treated in accordance with the pledges which have been given to them by British Governments and the professions made by British statesmen. They ask that in the eyes of the law they should not be treated as an inferior and servile race, and that, although it is necessary for economic reasons to set bounds to their competition with the white man in South Africa, they may, at any rate, be secure against wilful and systematic oppression." There we have the claim of the British Indians briefly and accurately stated. Lord Ampthill simplifies his statement and gives an entirely impartial history of the appeal for bare justice and human treatment, which, he rightly contends, ought to commend itself alike to Imperialist and Little Englander, to Free Trader and Protectionist, to sentimentalist and practical politician, to Conservative, Radical or Socialist, or at least to any member of those classes whose views are based upon principle and held with sincerity.

To the plea that Great Britain cannot interfere with a self-governing Colony Lord Ampthill replies that it is not sound doctrine. "If that is the right view, we have no right in future and had no right in the past to use our power to stop oppression and injustice. All those deeds of national chivalry in the storied past on which we have hitherto prided ourselves and on which we base our claim to the respect of the world, were merely mischievous and unwarrantable interference." And he regards the neglect and incompetence which permitted the deplorable trouble in the Transvaal to continue and to grow until it aroused indignation in India as highly culpable; for in any foreign country if British Indian subjects are ill-treated we should insist on having redress. And was not the treatment of our Indian fellow-subjects in the Transvaal part of the British case against the South African Republics? But instead of lightening their burden we sat by while it was made heavier and "the scandalous fact is that the lot of Indians in South Africa became worse instead of better after the war, and that they were driven by the intolerable oppression to resort to passive resistance with all its possibilities, financial ruin, and banishment. Passive resistance came to an end in 1911, when the Provisional Settlement was arrived at. At that time British Indians were promised that legislation should be passed in the next session, repealing Act 2 of 1897 which led to passive resistance, subject to the reservation of the right of minor children referred to in that Act. They were promised that there should be no racial bar in any future legislation for the whole Union, that existing rights should be maintained and that there should be an amnesty for passive resistance. In the new legislation those promises have been violated as regards both the racial bar and maintenance of existing rights.

Lord Ampthill is at pains to disclose the defects of the new measure. He shows that South African born Indians hitherto enjoyed the right to enter Cape Colony, and that that right has been taken away. The Indians of Natal enjoyed the right of domicile after three years' residence without indenture. That right has been taken away by the definition of "domicile" in the new measure. Under another section the right of appeal to the Supreme Court on facts has been denied them. The Immigrants Regulation Act still retains a racial bar in respect of the Free State; for it is provided that Asiatics alone will be required, on entering the Free State, "to make a declaration which is humiliating to them, absolutely unnecessary for the purpose which the Free Staters have in view and, in fact, a wanton slight upon Indians." As another defect in the Act Lord Ampthill urges that it makes no provision for the recognition of marriages solemnised in South Africa according to Hindu and Mahomedan rites. Then with regard to the Poll Tax it is shown that the promise to repeal it has been broken. The reason is, as his Lordship puts it, that, though of no value as a source of revenue, it is required as an instrument for driving Indian labourers to re-indenture, in fact "for subjecting them to those very conditions at which the opponents of "Chinese slavery" professed to be so deeply scandalised." Lord Amphill's indictment is stirring and vigorous, and it is also true. The lot of British Indians in South Africa is infinitely worse now than it was at the time of the Provisional Settlement, and promises solemnly made have been ruthlessly broken. Lord Amphill's powerful advocacy, if it have no immediate effect on the Government of the Union, will, at all events, enable the British public to understand the future attitude of their fellow-subjects in South Africa.

MOTORING LAWS IN INDIA.

TIME and distance are nothing now to the man bent on seeing the world. If he has money—and he is not bound to be a Croesus—liner, train, and motor are at his command to take him East and West, round the world almost within the limits of a comparatively moderate holiday. The desire for travel, which has grown to such a remarkable extent of recent years, synchronises more with the growth of the motor-car's popularity than with that of any other means of locomotion. To take India for example, we are not even mildly surprised when we read of motor tours from Bombay to Calcutta or from Madras to Kashmir, and the old drawbacks to a trip to some far off ancient city on account of the time and discomforts of travelling by dawk or bullock gharri are now, thanks to the advent of the motor-car, things of the past. It is because of the increase in this form of travelling that the Motor Vehicles Bill, introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council last week, comes at an opportune time and is a matter affecting the interests, not only of motorists in particular, but of the public generally. The tourist class of motorists is only a small section, for the great extension of the motor trade is very largely due to the increasing fashion among professional and business men of purchasing small run-about cars, partly for business and partly for pleasure—in which later case they are rapidly supplanting, as they have done at Home, horse turnouts. Then again, there is the extensive use of the heavier class of motor vehicles for transport purposes by firms. This growth of motor traffic was illustrated by Mr. H. Wheeler, who introduced the Bill, by giving the comparative statistics of the value of motor vehicles imported into this country. The annual amount between the years 1908-9 was roughly 43 lakhs of rupees. In the succeeding year there was a small advance to Rs. 47 1/2 lakhs. 1909-11 saw a large jump to Rs. 73 1/4 lakhs, while the figures in the next year went up to Rs. 1 crore and in 1912-13 to over Rs.1 1/4 crores. These figures, as Mr. Wheeler pointed out, show a marked and speedy development, and there is every reason to presume that the advance will be continued. Thus it is clear that in fairness to motorists and the general public alike the legislation dealing with motor traffic needed thorough revision and making uniform so far as certain outstanding principles are concerned. Especially is this so seeing that at present legislation is local, provinces having their own Acts. Of course, as the hon. member explained in detail, it is not desired that there should be absolute uniformity over the whole country, and Local Governments are to have rule-making powers to suit local conditions.

But such provisions dealing with the granting of licences valid in more than one province, the protection of the public, the minimum age of drivers, and the penalties for breaches of the regulations—these are for general application, and it is to enforce these that the Vehicles Bill has been drawn up. There are, however, several points in the proposals which Mr. Wheeler outlined needing very careful consideration. One in particular is the minimum age at which drivers shall be granted licences. In the Bill introduced the age has been put at 16, though in the majority of provincial Acts the age limit is 18. In England, it should be observed, the driver of a motor-car must be 17 before he can be licensed. It is a right to which the public is entitled that the age limit should not be so low as to allow of drivers obtaining licences, who cannot exercise proper responsibility, care, and discretion, and we suggest that the minimum age should be the same as in England, viz., 17. This limit also applies to motor-cycle licences, for, as as it was suggested, 14 (the age at which a motor-cyclist can pursue his gay career in England) seems undesirably low and the prospect of youthful scorchers may be disquieting. We have not before us the provisions suggested with regard to suspension of licences for committing offences and the punishment for driving to the risk of the public, but these should be sufficiently stringent to ensure the objects for which they are intended and to protect other people. The clause to grant licences which will be valid in provinces other than the one in which they were taken out is very necessary in these days when the motor affords such facilities for touring, and altogether the measure which has been introduced is a valuable one.

THE POLICE AND THE PEOPLE.

A great desideratum in the working of the police throughout India is that they should be able to obtain the confidence of the people, and to receive from them a greater measure of assistance. We have the very prominent instance of the bomb thrown at Delhi in regard to which the people in the crowd at the scene of the crime, some of whom must have known something which would have aided the inquiry, have clearly helped the criminals rather than the police. The same aloofness from the police is generally found in regard to crimes of varying importance, and is due to causes which are well-known, fear of the police, fear of the criminals, and a variety of motives. To remove this serious handicap, to effective work the Police Commission made recommendations, and we are given a description of a very interesting stage of their results in the annual police report for the Madras Presidency. One suggestion was that a better class of men should be recruited to the force to occupy positions as sub-inspectors, the officers on whom devolves the conduct of the majority of enquiries. This has been carried out, and so far has had a good effect, although the new men have still much to learn as to the methods which are best adopted to the position which they hold. The people, we are told, have undoubtedly more confidence in these officers, whom they regard as to be relied on for honest attempts to detect crime. Consequently crime is now more generally reported than it was formerly, but at the same time the results in actual detection are disappointing This is ascribed to the inexperience of the sub-inspectors and their ignorance of the criminal and his methods. Moreover, they have not yet learnt the duties of their office sufficiently well to realise that they should mix freely with the people, and they do not treat village officers and respectable villagers with proper consideration. These are serious faults, but it is something that the confidence of the people has already been won. Reforms of this character must necessarily be slow, and it should not be too much to expect that as mutual confidence and respect grow between police and villagers social intercourse will become more frequent. The Police Commission, we are told, recognised that the introduction of a new class of investigating officer would result in some falling off in detection. This, however, is regarded as a cheap price for honest work and a temporary disadvantage only.

THE Viceroy will lay the foundation stone of the new High Court at Bankipore, on the occasion of the visit he contemplates making there.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "India," with the outward mails of the 12th instant left Aden at 11 p. m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

Copies of the proscribed pamphlets *Swadhin Bharat* and *Bande Mataram* were posted all over Barrisal town on Sunday night, says our Calcutta correspondent.

One Amber Ali Munshi of the village of Rajpur has lodged a complaint before the Magistrate of Narainganje making serious allegations against the local police. It was alleged that the Sub-Inspector and 4 posse of constables entered his house, assaulted the inmates, insulted the females, and eventually set fire to the house. No order was passed.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Moulvi Bazar has committed to the Sessions Panchanon Serma, Manipur, the loader of a mob in the Bhanubul riots, which took place in 1900. The accused had been an absconder for thirteen years and was recently arrested in Manipur.

MILITARY MATTERS.

BALKAN REMINISCENCES.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

When the war correspondents returned from the Balkans, and some at least of them began to produce in book form the substance of what had already appeared in their letters, I commented on the unsatisfactory results generally obtained from the point of view of the military reader. It is possible to make allowances for shortcomings and inexactitudes in letters written under the conditions that exist for the modern war correspondent. He is under the necessity of writing rapidly and often on very insufficient information. It is not always possible for him to grasp the full meaning of what he sees, whilst what he is told may be intentionally or unintentionally misleading. His deductions, based on insufficient premises, are apt to be faulty, whilst his environment does not tend to an impartial review of the happenings that he chronicles. There is a lack of perspective. That which he sees for himself assumes an importance in his writings which may be out of all proportion to its actual value as a deciding factor in the campaign, whilst his personal adventures have a tendency to oust the consideration of military arrangements, for information on which the soldier-reader is looking. When the letters first appear in the columns of the dailies, the difficulties under which the correspondent writes are recognised, and the reader is content if he can extract a small amount of grain from the chaff. When however it comes to publication in book form, it is not altogether unreasonable to expect that some care should be expended in verification of first, and possibly erroneous, impressions, and in the collection of various accounts with a view to an approximation to the true, state of affairs in the light of later developments, and more trustworthy information.

Unfortunately the public interest quickly flows into fresh channels, and the saleability of a book depends upon its being rushed upon the market before interest in the subject matter has abated. Veracity and art are both sacrificed to opportunity and the necessity from the author's point of view of making a living. It is now nearly a year since the Treaty of Lausanne was signed, events in the Balkans have diverted public interest from Italian enterprise in Tripoli; but Mr. McClure has been content to wait, with the result that his "Italy in North Africa" just published, more nearly approximates to history than most of the campaign's reminiscences of war correspondents with this or that belligerent in this or that area of operations. He presents a balance account of the Tripolitan campaign—rival accounts have been collected, the cloud of atrocities has been carefully dissipated, and the events of the war, its antecedents, and its aftermath displayed in a reasonable perspective The superlatives and epithets of the war telegrams have disappeared, the fables produced by the blind patriotism of the Italian press by the jealousy of some non Italian papers, or the exigent censorship and political inexactitudes of the Turkish news supply have faded away, and so far as probable studied facts are presented. Mr. McClure devotes a chapter to what has been called "the Massacre of the Oasis. This episode, it will be remembered, caused the keenest and most embittered controversy at the time, and generalizations based on wildly contesting accounts of what may have been happened were hastily made and eagerly defended or attacked all over Europe. It is interesting to learn what really did happen.

Mr. McClure goes very carefully into the charges which have been levelled at the Italian army by the anti-Italian press allegations of inefficiency, cowardice, mutiny, and disregard of sanitary precautions with its attendant consequences of disease. In all these the author proves exaggeration if not misrepresentation. Physical exhaustion, the result of continuous strain in a climate to which they were not accustomed and for which they were not properly clad, explains those cases of dilatoriness in the advance quoted in support of statements of the decay of the martial spirit; inefficiency was largely want of experience, and disappeared as officers and men learnt to adapt themselves, and their previous training to the new condition; disease was less than might have been expected, and very much less than reported; mutiny was the name maliciously given to the suppressed irritation of an army anxious to fight the enemy, but constantly being held back. Tactical and strategical opportunities in Tripoli had often to sacrifice to political considerations in Rome. In describing the origin of the war the author takes his leaders into the devious paths of high politics. It appears, that Italy took Tripoli partly because the Turks had not been treating her with proper respect, partly to prevent the Germans getting there before her, partly because the late Lord Salisbury had advised them to do so in certain eventualities, and mostly because they wanted to take it, as there was nothing better left to take. In a private person such morality might be questionable but it is hardly open to doubt that the Italians will make their new Province of greater value to themselves, to its inhabitants, and to the world at large, than was at all likely to be the case under the former regime. Engineering science, patience, labour, and money all in fact that counts in the development of a country, Italy is able and willing to supply. The benefits that will arrive with development will in time outbalance the immorality of the acquisition.

THE FLYING CORPS.

The arrangements for the employment of the Royal Flying Corps during the army manœuvres this month show a decided advance on last year, though the total number of air-craft that will take the field, or air, will be very far from bearing our Colonel Seely's proud statement that in proportion to the size of our army our air-craft would bear comparison with those of any other Powers. No. 2 squadron has gone to Ireland from Montrose to take part in the Irish manœuvres, and will therefore not be available; No. 3 squardon has been detailed for the Brown Force, thus leaving No. 1 the air-ship squadron, and detachments from Nos. 4 and 5 squadrons and the Flying Depot for work with the White Force, to which the naval detachments will also be attached. The pilots and ground crews of the naval detachments will be furnished by the naval wing, but the observers will be military officers. It will be noticed that the expression detachments of the 4th and 5th squadrons is an ingeneous method of glossing over the fact that the remainder of these squadrons does not at present exist. The 4th can only put up two flights, and the 5th one and a half, owing to the deficiency of machines. The scrap heap and repair shop may provide figures for optimistic speeches, but they do not affect the effective flying strength available for manœuvres or active service. The airships that will be employed will be the new naval Parseval and the army ships Delta and Eta, if the latter is ready in time, with the Beta held in reserve, and these will work from a stationary base at Farnborough. This was inevitable, as the risks of mooring in the open are too great to be lightly faced, and hangars do not exist except at the Headquarters of the Naval and Military sections. The Astra Torres has so far not appeared in evidence, as she has not yet completed her tests satisfactorily, and has consequently not been taken over by the Admiralty. The aeroplanes will during the strategical stages of the operations work in squadrons, being later broken up into flights for use in the tactical phases. With the exception of one flight of Bleriot monoplanes with the Brown Force, only biplanes will be used by the Military Wing. Notwithstanding considerable additions during the last twelve months both in respect of mechanical transport and technical stores and spare parts the equipment of the squadrons still falls considerably short of war standards, and the deficiency will be met so far as possible by improvised arrangements.

A very large part of this deficient equipment, notably the mechanical transport, does not admit of the same excuse for its non-existence which carries some force in the case of aeroplanes themselves and their spare parts. It cannot be said that our motor industry is undeveloped, and that delay occurs both in the delivery of machines ordered, and in waiting for new improvements to be perfected. On Colonel Seely's own showing the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been yearning to give him more money to spend. It is difficult, therefore, to see how the necessity has arisen for improvising so much equipment for manœuvres, a policy which is as wasteful and expensive as it is unsatisfactory from the point of view of efficiency. That such is the case lends credibility to the supposition that the Lloyd George referred to by the imaginative Secretary of State for War is like Sarey Gamp's Mrs. 'Arris, a mythical personage, and that no Pactolus had to be arrested in its course across Whitehall, lest the War Office should be swamped with gold it could not spend! There is little doubt, that had funds been available, the memorandum issued from the War Office detailing the Flying Corps units for manœuvres would not have read so much like an apology for shortcomings as it does. Wireless equipment will be employed practically throughout the air service, last year it was confined to airships only.

As a guide to umpires 3,000 feet for rifle, 4,000 feet for artillery fire is laid down as essential for safety. Recording barographs will be carried to enable the umpires to check the attitudes from which reconnaissances were carried out, though it is pointed out that as a rule the observers will be best able to judge whether they were at a sufficient height and distance to be reasonably secure from hostile fire. They are therefore enjoined to note in their reports their approximate attitude and to state whether in their opinion they completed their reconnaissance without coming under the effective fire of the enemy. Four officers of the Indian army at present undergoing a course of aeronautics in England are being detailed as umpires. Aeroplanes and airships are not to be put out of action for flying too low, but their reports may be confiscated. The necessity for this proviso again arises from the deficiency of machines. Were any to be put out of action by the umpires the manœuvres so far as air-craft are concerned would speedily terminate. The ordinary wear and tear of the work will keep the repair shops fully occupied, and a considerable proportion of the strength will be out of action each day for the overhaul and the execution of repairs necessitated by the work. It would not therefore be practicable to put it in the power of the umpires to reduce still further the detachments. Aeroplanes and air-craft, therefore, that meet with accidents or have to alight unintentionally are to be treated as neutral, and assisted to the nearest place where repairs can be executed. It will be interesting to see how far the suggestions recently circulated by the War Office anent eluding observation from air-craft will be put into practice and to what extent it will be possible to deceive the observers over-head. Doubtless some very quaint conceits and council stage effects will be evolved in the course of the manœuvres to this end, but whether they will be effective remains to be seen.

"EMPIRE" IN THE REVIEWS.

Month by month the question of the security of the Empire bulks more largely in the contents of the reviews. In the "Nineteenth Century" the Duke of Bedford has lately been pointing out the deficiencies of our military system making certain suggestions for amelioration, which in the current issue are criticised by Field Marshal Earl Roberts. He describes himself as in complete agreement with the Duke up to a certain point. The Regular Army should be carefully watched particularly in reference to the maintenance of a proper peace establishment; the employment of old soldiers should be developed and systematised; a reasonable addition to the pension list would be money well spent, but he does not agree with the proposal that the voluntarily enlisted Regular Army should be largely increased and the Territorial Forces proportionately decreased. On the first place, Lord Roberts considers that no large increase to our Regular Army is possible with a voluntary system of enlistment. In the second place even if feasible the suggestion contains all the germs of failure that exist in the constitution of the Territorial Force, and would add four and a half millions to the military estimates without adding to our

(Continued on page 9.)

THE ALBANIAN STRUGGLE.

COMPLETE STATE OF ANARCHY.

THE AUSTRIAN FLAG HOISTED.

THREAT BY SERVIA.

SALONIKA, Sept. 21.

Complete anarchy prevails in Albania. Mufid Bey, the provisional Foreign Minister, has returned from Europe and called his partisans to arms with a view to marching against Essad Pasha, who has raised the Austrian flag at Tirana and summoned the Government at Vallona to surrender the town.—Reuter.

SERVIA'S THREAT.

BELGRADE, Sept. 21.

A communique published here declares that Servia has taken steps to ensure peace on her own side of the border, and that, if the Albanians attempt to attack Servian territory, Servia will be obliged to re-occupy, at least for the time being, indispensable strategic points in Albanian territory.

It is announced in Cettinje that the forces on the frontier have had to be strengthened.—Reuter.

GREEK KING IN PARIS.

CORDIAL SPEECH AT THE ELYSEE.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

At a luncheon to-day at the Elysee in honour of the King of Greece, M. Poincare, the French Premier, toasting the Royal guest, described in cordial terms the warm interest taken in Greece by France, who rejoiced at seeing close bonds of friendship growing up between French and Greek officers, and who remained a loyal friend of Greece.

King Constantine expressed gratitude for France's constant support of Greece. Greece, in preparing for the recent struggle, had benefited once more by the aid of France, who had been kind enough to grant her "a mission of eminent officers, who undertook the task with an enthusiasm, to pay a tribute to which is particularly agreeable to me.

"I beg you to believe that I highly appreciate the sentiments of active sympathy, of which France has given Greece so many signs, and that I attach the highest value to the maintenance and development of the bonds of traditional friendship uniting the two countries".—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS OPINIONS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The bulk of the French newspapers are satisfied with King Constantine's speech, which was of unusual length for a toast. They regard it as a closing incident.

Several important journals, however, consider that it effaces nothing.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

TREATY OF PEACE DELAYED.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Differences on secondary matters are delaying the signing of the treaty of peace between Turkey and Bulgaria.—Reuter.

THE LATE JUDGE GAYNOR.

ENORMOUS CROWDS PASS CATAFALQUE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A remarkable spectacle was presented yesterday at the lying-in-state of the late Judge Gaynor at Liverpool. In spite of a downpour of rain, crowds waited for hours to pass the catafalque. The City Hall was decorated with American and British flags. Five thousand people passed the catafalque every hour, but the stream of visitors was undiminished in the evening. The hall remained open till five o'clock this morning.—Reuter.

MR. BRYAN AS LECTURER.

CRITICISMS REFUTED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.

Prior to his departure for his final lecture tour for the present, Mr. Bryan denied that recent criticisms had caused alterations in his plans. He had always lectured and would always continue to do so.—Reuter.

MELBOURNE CADETS.

REVIEWED BY LORD DENMAN.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 22.

A large party of British members of Parliament who are touring the Empire were present to-day, when Lord Denman reviewed eighteen thousand Melbourne cadets. The column was cheered by dense crowds as it marched past and showed the excellent results of physical training.—Reuter.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The death is announced of Mr. James Ross one of the wealthiest of Canadians.—Reuter.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Sept. 21.

The P. and O. s.s. India, with the outward mails of Sept. 12 left for Bombay at 11 p. m. to-day.

The P. and O. s.s. Moldavia left at midnight with mails for Colombo and Australia.—Reuter.

ARMY MANŒUVRES.

NOVEL PROGRAMME ARRANGED.

LESSONS ON TRANSPORT DUTIES.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Army manœuvres on an unprecedented scale begin to-day in Buckingham shire and Northamptonshire. A novel plan has been adopted this year whereby a skeleton "White" force, mainly composed of territorials, is opposed to a "Brown" force of fifty thousand men composed of four divisions of infantry and three cavalry brigades. The object is to test the arrangements for handling a really large Army in the field and particularly the means of transport.

Only two roads are available in the "Brown's" rear for the conveyance of supplies.

Field Marshal Sir John French is in supreme command, and he is allowed to move the "White" army at his discretion, for the purpose of posing fresh problems to the "Brown" commanders.

The King will be present throughout. —Reuter.

PRIVATE INTERESTS AND PUBLIC DUTY.

ALLEGATIONS BY CHANCELLOR

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mr. Lloyd George has sent a letter to the *Times* following up that of the 11th inst. in which he mentions attempts to carry an amendment to a certain Street Improvement Bill specially favouring the property of Lord Salisbury, when Premier, and two other cases of members of a family unnamed, in which, he asserts, private interests clashed with public duty.—Reuter.

PEGOUD LOOPS THE LOOP.

ACCIDENT TO FARMAN AND HIS WIFE.

PARIS, Sept. 22.

The French airman, M. Pegoud, continues his aerial gymnastics, each feat being more daring than the last. He has now actually succeeded in looping the loop.—Reuter.

ETAMPES, Sept, 22.

The famous airman, M. Farman, was flying with his wife when the machine fell. Farman was severely injured in the leg, and his wife sustained a fractured elbow.—Reuter.

PERSIAN FINANCES.

FINANCIAL CRISIS AVERTED.

TEHERAN, Sept. 22.

There is reason to hope that the crisis which has been threatening the financial administration of Azerbaijan owing to the obstruction of the Acting Governor-General has now been averted as it is understood that the Russian Consulate at Tabriz has received instructions to support the Belgian Financial Agent, whom it has declined hitherto to assist. —Reuter.

SIR EVELYN WOOD IMPROVING.

LONDON, Sept. 22

Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood is making favourable progress.—Reuter.

LABOUR TROUBLES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

LEADERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 22.

The Labour leaders, Clark, Kendal, Waterton, and Wade, have been committed for trial on a charge of sedition.

The Trades Federation has summoned a meeting for the 27th inst. to discuss a resolution declaring that the prosecutions are trumped up by the Government for the purpose of crippling organised labour and suggesting that a strike be declared as a protest against the convictions.—Reuter.

Complaints are bitter in Johannesburg of the suppression of the right of free speech. The police were strongly in force at the free speech demonstrations which were held on September 6. The Labour leaders quoted largely from Sir Edward Carson's militant anti-Home Rule addresses in Ulster to show how the British Government allows wide freedom of speech.

The meeting was held in Market Square, several thousands attending. The suppression of free speech was denounced and it was recommended that a general strike be declared in the event of any conviction resulting from the strike prosecutions.

Speakers described the Botha Cabinet as a "dirty, stinking, gigantic scab agency" and declared that Lord Gladstone the, troops, and the police ought to be thoroughly ashamed of themselves.

Speaking at Johannesburg on Sept. 7 Mr. Malan, Minister of Education in the Botha Cabinet, stated that the Government was making progress towards a fair and permanent solution of the Transvaal industrial troubles. They were drafting bits for the prevention of disputes and to provide for compensation to workmen injured or incapacitated by their work. The Government was also considering a Bill dealing with the legal recognition of trades unions.

A gas geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes; a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night; there is no tedious wait for hot water.

SIR E. CARSON.

STRONG LIBERAL PRESS VIEW.

PRIVY COUNCILLORSHIP AT STAKE.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The "Daily Chronicle," commenting on the recent speeches of Sir Edward Carson, says that these continual incitements to resistance cannot be ignored, and that the enlistment of volunteers must be stopped.

The paper suggests that Sir Edward Carson be deprived of his Privy Councillorship.—Reuter.

THE ARMY AND ULSTER.

THREATENING SPEECH BY MR. F. E. SMITH.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mr. F.E. Smith speaking at Ballyclare, said he did not believe that Government would ever dare to mobilse the army against Ulster. "If it does," he said, "I declare, on behalf of the Unionist Party in Britain that from that moment we shall renounce our allegiance to Government. From that moment, we shall stand beside you in refusing to recognise any law, and preparing with you to risk the collapse of the whole body politic to prevent a monstrous crime."—Reuter.

TIBETAN CONFERENCE.

RUMOURS OF A CHINESE INVASION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Sept 22

The Longchen Shetra, the Prime Minister of Tibet, arrives at Calcutta, to-day, on his way to Simla to attend the Tibetan Conference. The Prime Minister is accompanied by twelve Tibetan officials, The party will leave Calcutta to-night for Simla.

The rumours of an invasion of Eastern Tibet by the Chinese still continue, and the arrival of the Longchen Shetra, has caused them to take definite form. It is said that under the orders of the Dalai Lama contingents of men are being raised in Shigatzse and Gyantzse "for service in the Kham campaign," as if military operations were immediately in prospect. But it seems to be forgotten that the period of the year has passed when campaigning is possible in the eastern parts of Tibet. The high passes there and in the marches towards Batang become covered with snow in the autumn, and troops cannot move in any large numbers. The defeats which the Chinese have suffered during the past summer at the hands of the Tibetan tribesmen near Hsiangchen checked the Governor of Szechuan in his policy of aggression, and we are confident that he is not entering now upon a new campaign. The Simla Conference next month should settle questions that remain open regarding the Eastern Tibetan borderland, and thereafter the rumours of Chinese invasions should die down.

CONDITIONS OF THE HEDJAZ

INQUIRIES TO BE MADE BY MR. GHUZNAVI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

With a view to enquire into the whole question of the pilgrim traffic to the Hedjaz, and also to acquire information at first hand regarding the hardships which the Indian pilgrims have to undergo, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi intends shortly to proceed to Mecca via Jeddah to perform the Hedjaz. He is likely to leave Bombay by one of the ordinary pilgrim steamers by the middle of next month. On his return to Jeddah from Mecca, he intends to proceed on board one of the Khedival mail steamers to Suez, thence via Cairo, Beirout, Jaffa to Jerusalem and Damascus. From Damascus, he will travel by the Hedjaz railway to Medina.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS. POSTINGS, ETC.

Captain W. K. Cook, 116th Mahrattas is permanently transferred to the Supply and Transport Corps.

Captain H. W, Price, Supply and Transport Corps, on return from leave, is posted to Ahmednagar instead of Bombay Brigade.

Captain A. D. Murray, No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery, to be orderly Officer to be Divisional Artillery Commander, 5th (Mhow) Division.

REGIMENTAL.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. Captain H. T. Lumsden is appointed Adjutant of the 3rd Reserve Battalion of the Regiment.

20th Deccan Horse.—Captain R. B. Worgan to be officiating Squadron Commander.

108th Infantry.—Lieutenant E. G. Ford to be Adjutant.

108th Infantry.—Captain B. S. J. McMurray to be officiating Double Company Commander.

63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.—Captain J. E. B. Torkington to be officiating Quarter Master.

98th Infantry.—Lieutenant G. E. Balfour to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant E. C. Kenny seconded.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—

Major W. W. G. Griffith, 32nd Lancers, one year, ex India, General.

Major F. Adams, 20th Deccan Horse, 8 months, ex India, Combined, Medical Certificate.

Major St. J. B. Killery, Royal Army Medical Corps, 6 months, ex India, from 15th September 1913; Private Affairs.

Captain W. J. Tobin, Royal Army Medical Corps, 6 months, ex India, from 4th October 1913, Private Affairs.

Lieutenant A. C. S. Hall, Royal Garrison Artillery, 3 months in India from 15th September; General.

2nd-Lieutenant V. S. Morley, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regiment, 8 months ex India; Medical Certificate.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave :—

Major A. P. D. C. Stuart, 104th Rifles, to 7th December 1913. Pending retirement.

Major M. H. B. Geddes, 64th Pioneers 6 months; Medical Certificate.

THE STRIKES AT HOME.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN DUBLIN.

TAXI-DRIVERS SYMPATHISE WITH BUSMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

General relief is felt at the relaxation of the tension in the railway situation. Interest at present centres in the conference arranged by the Board of Trade.

The determined attitude of the men, however, causes misgiving. Their representatives declare that they will not tolerate a further postponement.

The leader of the Taxi-drivers' Union has announced that taxi-drivers are prepared to assist omnibus employees to the extent of ten thousand sterling a week if necessary.

LATER.

Serious rioting took place in Dublin last evening in connection with the procession of strikers. The crowds attacked and wrecked tramcars, and pitched battles with the police ensued, in which batons, stones, and bottles were freely used. A number of rioters were taken to hospital and several police were injured.

The Birmingham strikers have decided to resume immediately.

The postmen threaten to strike at Christmas.—Reuter.

7 POLICEMEN AND 35 CIVILIANS INJURED.

LATER.

Seven policemen and 35 civilians were taken to hospital as a result of injuries received in the Dublin riots last night.

The strikers in Birmingham and Liverpool have resumed work.—Reuter.

[A great demonstration was made on Sept. 7 by London trade unionists in Trafalgar Square, as a protest against the alleged violence of the Irish police in suppressing the Dublin strike disturbance.

Violent and furious speeches were made by the demonstrators, who demanded the immediate dismissal of Mr. Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Lieutenant.

Mr. Ben Tillett, the well-known leader of the London dock strike, declared that the Earl of Aberdeen ought to be shot or hanged.

Mr. T. Richardson, Labour M. P. for Whitehaven, declared that the police outrages on unionists at Dublin and in Cornwall were part of an organised conspiracy against the workers.

At Dublin an enormous and wildly enthusiastic labour demonstration resolved, on the motion of Mr. Gosling, seconded by Mr. Ward, M.P., that the liberty of free speech must be upheld, and that an independent inquiry must be made into the action of the police in the recent disturbances.

Over 50,000 people were present at the demonstration. Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., who was one of the speakers, referring to the employers' denunciation of "Larkinism," said that if "Larkinism" meant bringing anarchism into trades unionism, or appealing to racial sentiment in industrial disputes, he would oppose it. But whatever his methods might be, Larkin was a whole-hearted, generous-souled man, fired by the great purpose of defeating employers' efforts to keep the workers poor and dependent.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M.P., was not present, but he telegraphed a message, which pointed out that while the Dublin employers said they objected to a certain kind of union, they kept in the back-ground their rooted objections to pay decent wages or to improve labour conditions.

Several of the speakers expressed a hopeful view of the situation, and anticipated a peaceful solution of the Dublin labour crisis at the conference which is to be held by representatives of the employers and of the workers.

An inquest was held resently on Byrne, the second man who died from injuries received in the conflict with the police in the Dublin riots. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased died from fracture of the skull, but that there was no evidence to show how the fracture was caused.

In Scotland several meetings were held to condemn the Government's action in the Dublin riots and passed resolutions insisting upon an inquiry and urging that a special session of Parliament be held to deal with the matter.]

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

SERIES OF IMPORTANT PROPOSALS.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Indian Railway Conference Association met this morning under the presidency of Mr. Muirhead who made a long opening speech, in the course of which he said he hoped for an early settlement of the question of distribution of charges for Railway Police, and the modification of the Railway Board's orders for the further simplification of goods classification. Referring to the question of the interchange of rolling stock, he advised that mutual concession would advance this matter more than make-shift arrangements.

Mr. Muirhead pointed out that the Railway Board had referred to the question of cold storage of fruits on railways and also to the question of a standard design and specification for powder-vans.

He next outlined the proposed alterations in the rules for the annual prize essays, and also spoke on the proposal to make the conditions attaching to coaching concessions uniform on all railways.

He finally asked the conference to consider the location of the headquarters at Simla, and also the adoption of an official year instead of the calendar year, to give effect to the resolutions of the conference. The conference then resolved into committees.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. W. H. Clark, Sir T. R. Wynne, and Sir Henry Burt.

PEOPLE'S BANK.

SITUATION EASIER IN LAHORE.

ALLEGED ORIGIN OF THE PANIC.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

The directors and managers of the local indigenous banks met yesterday, and resolved, in view of the crisis, to help one another as far as possible and to return fixed deposits before their due date, instead of discounting them under pressure from depositors. These decisions were announced at a large public meeting held in the City Gardens last night, when several speakers urged patience upon the public. Circulars and leaflets are being largely distributed with a view to allay popular excitement.

LATER.

The rush on the local indigenous banks has been much less to-day, though reports are not yet available from the mofussil branches on some of which Saturday's draw was considerable. In Lahore, it appears the people are making up their minds to take things calmly and make the best of the situation.

Government is paying serious attention to a matter that it is to be feared has been somewhat neglected in the past. A Bankers' Association is proposed to be formed.

BOMBAY MANAGER'S STATEMENT.

The Bombay Manager of the People's Bank yesterday received a message from the Head Office, Lahore, stating that they were to stop deposits and accept money from the debtors and that a meeting would be convened on the 30th instant to discuss the state of affairs freely.

It is stated that a year ago an Indian journal at Lahore criticised the affairs of the bank, with regard to the investments in certain concerns, such as spinning and weaving mills. This created a panic among the depositors.

It was also asserted that the bank would be wound up and consequently there had been a great rush on the funds since March, and this lasted till the closing day.

It appears that, owing to this, the cash reserve of the bank had been considerably lowered. It is suggested that, if the depositors had not rushed for payment, the authorities of the Bombay branch would have been successful in overcoming the difficulties and could have met the criticisms of the Press.

In case the winding up of the bank is decided upon, the depositors will not lose much.

POLICE MEN'S CONDUCT UNDER ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MULTAN, Sept. 22.

A commission to enquire into the alleged misconduct of Chaudhri Ghulam Rasul, Deputy Superintendent of Police, and Sub-Inspector Mohd Sarwar will sit at the Multan police office, on 1st proximo. It may be remembered that the police officers concerned were judicially found by the District Magistrate to have got up a false case against some weavers in connection with the now well-known Kahror beggar case, and the magistrate's conclusions were supported by Mr. Fitzgerald, Deputy-Inspector General of Police who held a departmental enquiry on the spot. It is believed that the Inspector-General's conclusions were different and hence the appointment of a commission.

A FAMOUS DIVORCE SUIT.

NOTABLE PARNELL LETTER PUBLISHED

Mr. W. O'Brien, M.P. for Cork city who has been engaged on Home Rule agitation for over a quarter of a century, has made public and interesting letter from the late Charles Stuart Parnell, written in January, 1890. Mr. Parnell was then sole leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, but a painful sensation had been caused by Capt. O'Shea instituting divorce proceedings against his wife Kitty, and citing Parnell as correspondent.

In the letter now published Parnell wrote: If the case be fully gone into it will show that the discredit and dishonour are not on my side.

Subsequently, when the verdict had been given against him, Parnell told O'Brien, "The whole complexion of the affair would have been altered had I testified concerning O'Shea. I had pressed upon Sir Francis Lockwood (Mrs. O'Shea's counsel in the case) that I should be examined. I almost came to blows with Lockwood."

Many years afterwards Sir Francis Lockwood himself said to O'Brien, "I am afraid Parnell was badly treated. I have some remorse myself."

Mr. O'Brien adds: "The letter is important only as a confidential glimpse in Parnell's own handwriting of the inmost truth of a transaction which, if fully investigated, would have saved Parnell a most painful part of discredit and would have prevented a divorce which has revolutionised the history of the last 20 years.

[The O'Shea divorse suit was decided in November, 1890, and shortly afterwards Mr. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, requested Mr. Parnell to retire from the Chairmanship of the Irish Party. He refused. A little later the Irish Roman Catholic bishops requested Mr. Parnel to retire, and after a week's debate in Committee of the Irish Party, Justin McCarthy was elected Chairman by 44 members while 26 members adhered to Parnell. Hence rose the split in the Irish Party, which was not closed till 1900, when John Redmond was elected Chairman. Parnell married Mrs. O'Shea after the divorce, and died in 1891.]

THE POONA SEASON.

A WEEK OF FESTIVITIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, Sept. 21.

In my last letter I think I mentioned that a rowing match was to take place at Rosherville last Sunday evening between the Turf Club and a Government House crew, consisting of Captains Goldie, Jackson, Egerton, and Mr. Wilson, (these latter gentlemen all donned mauve shirts and socks in honour of Lady Willingdon who with the Governor and a house party from Government House were on the banks to witness the race). Punctually at 5-30 the Turf Club crew coxed by Mr. Reynolds rowed out to the starting point, the starter being the popular Hon. Secretary, Mr. Harvey Kelly and Mr. Tyrie R.A.M.C. was the judge. The Turf Club boat forced ahead at once and continued to lead until within a quarter of a mile from the winning-post when the Government House crew, ably coxed by Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, got ahead and won by a length and a half. Lady Willingdon received all the competitors and dispensed hospitality to both crews in the form of long iced drinks which were very welcome after their exertions. There was a considerable number of people up at the boat-club including many I. C. S. visitors.

On Monday afternoon nearly all Poona and Kirkee Society partook of the hospitality of Lt.-Colonel Pollard and officers of the 29th Lancers who were "at home" on the occasion of their annual sports. On arrival we were received by Colonel and Mrs. Pollard, the latter gowned in a charming pale-grey embroidered crepon dress, the bodice being made of satin in the same shade, with cream net yoke and collar; with this she wore a large black hat and veil. The band of the 117th Mahrattas played during the afternoon; a great feature of the afternoon's entertainment was the musical ride, performed without a hitch in the most striking manner by a body of men from the 29th Lancers who looked very smart in their white breeches and dark green tunics. Another interesting feature was the British officers' tent pegging for which there were a large number of entries, most of the Govt. House staff entering among the rest. Captain Venn Ellis won this event, taking three pegs in three runs, and Captain Naylor R. F. A. coming second. His Excellency with Lady Pentland arrived in the first car to the strains of the national authem soon after 5 p.m. and immediately after Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived, accompanied by Lord Pentland, Miss Beaumont Nesbit and one of the Staff. Lady Pentland wore a black silk coat and skirt with black hat with white feathers, and Lady Willingdon was gowned in a Paisley figured muslin gown with a large blue straw hat trimmed with white wings. Another feature of the afternoon's entertainment was the marvellous display of horsemanship given by the men of the regiment such as nine men forming a pyramid and riding on three horses all going at a canter, also the picking up of pocket handkerchiefs off the ground while going at full gallop. Among those present I noticed Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, the latter in a flowered muslin gown with dark navy blue straw hat wreathed round with natural ostrich feathers. Mrs. Fawcett wore a smart while serge coat and skirt with touches of orange silk on the collar and cuffs and a straw hat trimmed with small orange flowers. Mrs. Merriman looked well in a pretty white muslin gown with a bright orange satin waist belt with long ends and a black straw hat trimmed with the same orange coloured roses. Mrs. Allen was in a handsome pale pink linen dress lavishly trimmed with Cluny lace and a large pale pink satin hat trimmed with a white feather. With this she wore pink shoes and carried a handsome pink silk sunshade. After dark there was a display of fireworks and horses jumping over burning hurdles, and it was at a very late hour that the last of the guests departed after having had a most enjoyable afternoon.

BALUCH LIGHT INFANTRY.

On Monday evening a "tamasha" was held in the lines of the 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, the occasion being the retirement on pension of Subadar Major Yar Mohammad Khan Sirdar Bahadur after 35 years' service. The large gathering of officers of the Poona garrison who came to bid farewell to the fine old soldier, included Generals Sir Arthur Barrett Aitken, Dobbie and Gorringe, the presence of the two later being due to the "Q" examination which was being held at the time. After some dancing by two Pathans, whose skirts resembled those of the ladies of the ballet at home, the Mahsud company gave a dancing display, followed by a performance of another Pathan company. A kind of sword dance followed, and the dancing was brought to a close by some Baluchi performers, accompanied by their surnais. The proceedings were brought to a conclusion by a speech by a Punjabi Jemadar to which the Sardar Bahadur gave a suitable reply and after the usual garlanding of the visitors, a most successful entertainment ended soon after midnight. It is indeed pleasant news to hear that the departure of the regiment to Karachi has been postponed till next Spring. They have made themselves very popular by their hospitality and sporting proclivities and their place will be hard to fill.

HUNTING.

On Tuesday the meet was advertised for Chinchwad, a small field of nine, including two ladies, Mrs. Venn and Miss Beaumont Nesbitt turning up at the meet.

Moving off to the right of the road the Master drew the high grassy slopes in the direction of Moshi for a fox. For some time hounds could not own to a line. A mile south of Chickli the Master viewed a fox heading in the direction of Dighi towards the south-west. After running for five minutes in this direction he swung round left-handed and set his mask for the Moshi Plantations. In another five minutes hounds were running him to view and the leading hound was close on his brush a little south of Moshi. On the west side of the Nasik Road there is some high ground overlooking the cultivation that surrounds the village. Twice hounds hunted the customer round this little hill, pressing him very hard. Evident-

(Continued on page 8.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

THE NAVAL BASE.

MAWSON EXPEDITION FUNDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, Sept. 8.

The Federal Parliament has been in session since the first week in July, and thus for the time has been spent solely in the discussion of a no-confidence motion Members have talked at large, and talked to no purpose simply because they have talked merely for talking's sake. The Liberal Government have not been long enough in office to have any legislative sins to answer for. Their administration is the subject of complaint; but the head and front of their offending is that they should have taken office at all. This is an unpardonable offence for which they are not to be permitted to atone by the faithful performance of the promises contained in their programme. Not often, perhaps in the history of constitutional government has a situation arisen such as the late general election brought about. The Labour Party, while losing their majority in the House of Representatives, increased their majority in the Senate. As so frequently has happened with the single electorate system in Australia, a Government was returned with a majority so infinitesimal that it could do very little, while even that little might be nullified by a hostile majority in the Senate. Rarely has a Constitution permitted the mind of the country to find so odd an expression. The Labour Party, very naturally, are exulting in an impasse out of which, as they insist, there is no escape except through a dissolution of the Chamber to which the Government are responsible. As the Prime Minister himself frankly admits, the Government are in office but not in power. Their activities are confined to the administrative sphere, and their minds, and those of their party, are given to the preparation for that appeal to the country from which they earnestly hope to derive an increase of strength. Till another general election clears the atmosphere, if it should do so, they have to content themselves with marking time. As to the necessity of a dissolution both parties are agreed, but while it is the House of Representatives only that the Labour Party would send to the country if they could.

SHADOW OF THE DISSOLUTION.

Much has been said in the Federal Parliament this week. Officially nothing has been done. Actually very much has been done, because the week's talk, which began anywhere and ended nowhere, has convinced the Prime Minister that the House of Representatives is quite unworkable. It has been unworkable several times it its chequered history, but hitherto there has been a way out. It is true that the electors, scarcely appreciated the way out that was taken more than once. They called them "Fusions, "Betrayals," and what not—anything but what they really were, the results of indeterminate voting at the elections. This time the electors have been more indeterminate than ever. They have wiped out the balancing party, and sent back a House of men who have fixed opinions, and who have declared on the platform that they will make no compromises with one another for a few weeks. Mr. Cook was of opinion that a double dissolution could be forced on the Senate. Now he seems to have reached the point when he has decided that a double dissolution is preferable, but failing that he is ready to face the dissolution of the House of Representatives only. It is not hard to get a double dissolution if the Constitution can be exhausted. The Senate is not a strongly protected Chamber, but the Appropriation Act stands in the way. It is all a question of tactics. The Opposition cannot refuse a supply Bill, which will cover a dissolution of the house of Representatives without showing a fear of the electors. The side that flinches loses. A double dissolution with the Appropriation Act means a long wait and long waits are dangerous to a Government which cannot legislate. No one ever knows which party the arbitrary electors will blame.

THE NAVAL BASE.

Advice having been received from the Mayor of Fremantle by the Federal Treasurer (Sir John Forrest) to the effect that uncertainty existed in the minds of the people of Fremantle as to the proposals of the Ministry with regard to the works at the Cockburn Sound naval base, Sir John Forrest to-day caused the following message to be sent to the Mayor of Fremantle:—"There is nothing in the least to be alarmed about. From a Western Australian point of view there is reason for satisfaction. Dredges are under order to dredge channels through the Success and Parmelia banks. The best site for the Naval Base in Cockburn Sound will at the earliest possible moment, be selected by an experienced naval civil engineer, as recommended by Admiral Henderson, and then the shore works will be proceeded with, always provided that the dredging of the Success and Parmelia banks is successful, which I think is a certainty. The width and depth of the channel, sand, and the works, recommended to protect the western side of both the Success and Parmelia banks will require to be settled by the naval civil engineer. To begin the naval works at Jervoise Bay without expert engineering authority as to whether it is the best site in Cockburn Sound, and before any of the Success and Parmelia banks are reported on and plans, specifications and estimates are made, is not justified. The main question to be kept in view is to have the naval works at the Cockburn Sound base in the best position, and to proceed carefully and expeditiously with the work is the sole intention of the Government. You know all the foregoing facts. You can consult with your harbour authorities, who have complete local experience and knowledge, and I am confident they will agree with the course that is being pursued. You may rest assured that I am as anxious as anyone possibly can be to see this great Western naval base carried out in the most expeditious and the most efficient and economic manner, but I feel sure that both you and all Western friends will insist on the work being carried on with plans that have been will considered and definitely settled. Experienced naval civil engineers will not advocate or be parties to unprofitable expenditure. Nautical men whom I have consulted much prefer Mangles Bay at Rockingham to Jervoise Bay, as it is far more spacious, has far deeper water, is far better protected, and has far better holding ground. But the expert engineer, as recommended by Admiral Henderson will as soon as possible,

[* By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

advise as to the best portion of the site in Cockburn Sound for naval works."

IMMIGRATION: A BRITISH VIEW

Speaking at the luncheon of the Millions, Club at the Town Hall, Sydney, on Wednesday, afternoon, Lord Emmott, who as Under Secretary for Colonial Affairs in the British Government, is leader of the visiting Parliamentarians, delivered an important speech on the subject of immigration. Immigration, he said, was a domes ic matter, as to which Australia must make its own rules and regulations. It was a matter entirely for the country itself, subject of course in any measure of difficulty to any advice which the Home Government might give if advice was asked for. "But what I want to say to you is this," Lord Emmot went on. "We at home sympathise absolutely and entirely with you in your desire to attract as immigrants to this country as largely as possible men of British blood. (Hear, hear) So far as we are justified in exercising any influence at home in regard to immigration, we try to guide our imigrants to the Dominions of his Majesty rather than to foreign counties. And to a great extent they are going to his Majesty's Dominions, and not to the United States of America. But it is not our business to say to a man who is usefully and satisfactorily employed at home 'You are wanted out in the Dominions.' Our own people would not let us do it—and I don't think it would be right that we should do it. Besides, the old country is not down on its luck at the present moment. In the last ten or a dozen years, the whole civilised world has been enjoying a great trade boom All of us have increased our imports and our exports very greatly. In Australia, speaking roughly, you have increased your exports from 60 millions to 80 millions sterling. We have increased ours from 280 millions to 480 millions. The percentage of our increase is just as great as yours is, if not greater, and seeing that the bulk of our exports are manufactured goods, in which we have to compete with all the other great civilised nations of the world, it is a remarkable achievement. During these ten years we have been called upon to pay immense increased sums in support of naval defence. At the present moment we pay £1 per head for every man, woman, and child in the United Kingdom for naval defence alone. We have embarked upon a great scheme of social legislation and our old age pensions and national insurance schemes re costing 20 a year or 10 per year per head of the population. In spite of that, our national income has gone on increasing. Our paupers have diminished in number, and our rate of unemployment is smaller than it ever was in the history of the country. Under these circumstances the question of immigration is naturally becoming a rather sore topic in certain parts of the United Kingdom. Therefore I tell you frankly we don't want to see our population decreasing, even if it is by emigration to the Dominions. What we will do as far as we can is to direct emigration to the Dominions and not to foreign countries. What we can further do is to stimulate, or, at any rate, advise emigration in any part of the country where conditions are unsatisfactory and where congestion exists. Beyond that I don't think you can expect us to go, and I think it only fair to you that I should state the case in this perfectly plain and straight forward manner to-day."

HIGH WAGES.

At the annual meeting of the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures at the Commercial Travellers' Club on Monday evening, the president (Mr. Arthur Hill) gave interesting figures relating to the progress of the manufacturing industries of South Australia, and also made some comments on the industrial position. Last year, he said, the season opened unpromisingly; but, thanks to late rains, the returns from agricultural and pastoral sources were above the average. The success was naturally reflected in the manufacturing industries. The statistics for factories for 1912, just issued by the Government Statistician contained some very interesting figures. They showed that 27 new factories started operations during the year; the hands employed were increased by 893, the wages by £224,579. The grand totals for the year were as follow:—Number of factories, 1341; employes, 28,500, wages, £2,869 965, output, £13,438,218, and the value added by manufacture, or, in other words, the value of the manufacturing industries to the State, £5,239,108—a very respectable figure. Those figures were very pleasing, but unfortunately there was another side to the picture. While the figures quoted showed an increase, the margin for miscellaneous charges and profits showed the reverse. Glancing back through the figures for a number fyears, he found matter for very serious reflection, if not alarm. What was considered at the time a protective tariff was passed at the latter end of 1908 He took it that the objects of a protective tariff were —First, that a sufficient margin of profit might be guaranteed to induce capitalists to embark in industrial enterprise in the State; and, secondly, that a wage might be paid in those industries which would accord with the ideas of the country. The factory figures for the year ending 1908 showed that every £100 of output from the factories was distributed in the following manner.—Wages, £18-7-7; fuel and light, £2-19-3; materials, £63-17-7; margin for miscellaneous expenses and profits, £14-15-7. The next year, when the effect of the tariff was first felt, the margin for miscellaneous expenses and profits jumped to £16-7-5 in the £100. The following year (1910) saw the first big rise in wages, whilst profits remained stationary. In 1911 there was again a big increase in wages, with a reduction in profits, and the same thing repeated in 1912, when profits, when down again to the level they were in 1908. During the period he had dealt with the average wage paid to the workers per head rose from £83-13-4 in 1908 to £105-12-0 in 1912, an increase of over 25 per cent. in four years. From those figures it appeared that the worker had reaped the whole benefit of the tariff, while manufacturer remained where he was. In fact, if they took into considerat on the increased overhead charges and the dearer money market, he must be considerably worse off.

MAWSON EXPEDITION.

Professor David, of the Sydney University, was one of a deputation which waited on the Prime Minister of the Federal Parliament House Melbourne on Friday and and urged that the Commonwealth should assist monetarily in the bringing back of Dr. Mawson and his comrades from the Antarctic. Professor Masson and Captain Davis, of the relief ship Aurora, were also present to support the request. Professor David said that the State Governments had already given £20,000, and the Commonwealth Government £5,000, to the Mawson expedition. They had a few thousand pounds in hand, but it was calculated that another £4,800 would be required to bring the expedition back home. The managers thought that if the Commonwealth Government gave £5,000 they could raise the remainder of the money privately. The Prime Minister said that he thoroughly sympathised with the object of the deputation. There was no doubt that Dr. Mawson had done very valuable work. He would let them know later to what extent the Government would contribute to the relief of the expedition.

A.

THE POONA SEASON.

(*Continued from page 7.*)

ly deciding that he could no longer elude them in the open the fox then dashed across the Nasik Road and entered the thick crops on the far side where he soon ran them right out of scent. The hunt was only a short one but very fast whilst it lasted.

Drawing back towards the meet another fox was viewed in the long grass three miles east of Nigri but he gave us little sport as he headed straight for a thick cactus covert and refused to be dislodged. On Wednesday it rained again much to the delight of all the hunting folk in Poona as scent has been very poor lately owing to the intense dryness of the ground. On Thursday morning when it was time to turn out of bed in order to get to the meet by 6-15 it was pouring and I fancy a good many folk turned over and went to sleep again. Those who went hunting were rewarded with two good runs, the first was after a jack which was found just outside the big gardens near the 8th milestone, Bombay Road where the meet took place. Carrying the line due north for a mile and a half hounds skirted the big nullah that forms the west boundary of the Vale of Tears. Just before he reached the old Bombay Road the customer swung left and made for the nullah that runs north east from the 10th milestone on the Bombay Road. Hounds left him no time to find a haven here and disregarding a fox that crossed the line just ahead of them they pushed the jack towards the cultivation round Chinchwad. In the thin crops a mile east of Chinchwad station they ran into view and coursed him down running into him close to the Bombay Road in a field of Jowari after an excellent run of nearly 20 minutes during most of which hounds were running at a great pace. The brush was presented to Mrs. Turner Green a sportswoman hailing from Bombay. Mr. Wynne had the misfortune to come heavily to grief just before the kill. His horse received such injuries in the fall as to necessitate its being destroyed and Mr. Wynne broke his collar bone. He is a hard rider and has the sympathy of all the members of the hunt in his bad luck. Drawing away from the kill towards Bhosari a fox was viewed at the south end of the Vale of Tears and gave us a circling run for 25 minutes over the worst of the country before he was eventually lost.

On Sunday the meet was at the 7th milestone, Nasik Road. We have had rain daily during the latter half of the week just ended and hunting prospects have improved considerably. Scent lay well this morning. A jack was soon afoot in a field of sugarcane on the left of the Nasik Road. Hounds were hunting with great keeness and pushing him through the thick crops carried the line due north for a mile and a half; then swinging round left-handed the customer took them south again nearly to the spot where he was originally found. Here there was a short check but hounds soonpicked up the line again, this time taking us towards Bhosari. A little west of that village hounds checked and a villager stated that he had viewed the the jack heading in the direction of Kapsa. Whilst he was furnishing this information hounds hit off a line in the direction of the Sisters All but one couple were whipped off but no trace of the line pointed out by the villager could be found. In the meanwhile the couple of hounds that had got away on the line towards the Sisters were nearly out of sight being followed by one of the whips.

The Master took the rest of the pack after them and close to the hills they picked up the line and for over an hour hunted their jack on the upper slopes of the hills during which time he was frequently viewed with hounds close on to him Eventually he made good his escape and hounds were called off the hills, a proceeding that entailed a considerable amount of hard work for the whips.

We had a good run over very heavy going for over forty minutes till hounds checked near Bhosari. A field of over forty were out including nine ladies.

GARDEN PARTY AT GANESHKIND.

On Thursday afternoon about 4-30 everyone drove up to Ganeshkind to a garden party at Government House, and also to witness the Bodyguard sports. There were many black clouds about and one rather feared a deluge. The scene that met the eye on arrival was a brilliant one, large tents and a shamiana gaily decorated with flags were pitched in the grounds just beyond the house and a huge circle was formed of scarlet flags inside which the sports were to take place, paths were cut in the grass to the shamiana and carpeted with red, and the boy scouts lined each side and looked very smart, drawn up to attention as all the guests streamed passed into the shamiana where Their Excellencies stood to receive their guests, who then passed on into another large tent where a liberal tea was provided. There was a very large number present includin many prominent Parsee and Indian gentlemen, among whom was the Raja of Idar. Just as the sports had begun, the heavens opened and the rain came down in torrents, making every one flee for the tents, where, unfortunately, they remained until the clouds lifted a little to enable the guests hastily to depart. It was a most unhappy ending to what promised to be a most enjoyable afternoon, and I fear there were many pretty hats and gowns quite spoilt as one had to veritably walk through a pond to one's carriage, the grass being so very sodden. It was impossible to notice many of the frocks as every one was enveloped in coats and mackintoshes, but I noticed Her Excellency wore a pretty flowered muslin gown with large straw hat trimmed with handsome white ostrich plumes. Mrs. Chambers was gowned in a soft shade of palest blue minor with the fashionable frilled collar and a small blue straw hat trimmed with two large shaded feathers in pale yellow. Luckily it cleared about 6-30 to enable us to drive home in the dry which was most fortunate as some had to hurry back in order to dress for the subscription dance at the Gymkhana that evening. There were not so many people present as there used to be at these dances at the beginning of the season. Perhaps we have had too many dances this season and have become a little blase or the ball at Government House the following night may have been the cause of keeping many away, but those who were there kept the ball rolling until after one o'clock when some went into supper. The great feature that struck one was the number of pink coats to be seen, the Master and all the Whips of the P. & K. Hounds and also Colonel Perkins, the Hon. Secretary, turning up in full force and being in pink, Miss Nesbitt came from Government House and wore a white satin gown with paniers of flowered ninon draping the skirt and on the bodice; with this she wore a black band in her hair. Mrs. Perkins wore a handsome green satin gown covered in black ninon and gold shoes and stockings. Mrs. Venn Ellis wore a pretty pale green crepe de chine gown trimmed with Limerick lace and silk net. The floor was delightful for dancing and the band which played during the evening was the 117th Mahrattas.

HORSE SHOW.

The first day of the annual horse show started on Friday afternoon and the time advertized was 3-30 on the Queen's Gardens polo-ground. Just as the business of the afternoon was starting a heavy downpour of rain commenced which threatened to spoil the afternoon's programme, but luckily this was only a shower, and about 4 p.m. the first lot of horses came out for judging The ground was most excellently arranged with two judging rings on either side of an avenue of palms which was placed down the centre of the ground with chairs and seats for onlookers. Their Excellencies arrived soon after 4 p.m. with their Staff and Miss Beaumont Nesbitt, and stayed taking keen interest in everyting until the second downpour of rain made it impossible to go on with the judging. Tea was provided by the Gymkhana and most of the Poona and Kirkee Society were present. Both Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett were early on the scene, and Lady Barrett again carried off two first prizes with her handsome Australian gelding Taliesen. The following is the list of prize winners in their various classes:—

CLASS XXI. All Comers, Arabs over 14-0 shewn in hand.

Prize presented by Shaik Abdul Rehman Bin Ebrahim.

Major T. H. M Davie's b. a. h. Morley..... 1

CLASS XXII. All Comers, Arabs 14-0 and under shewn in hand.

Prize presented by Mr. S. A. Wahed.

Mr. R. A. Jenkins' A. G Sadee Beg. ..... I.

Class XIX. English and Colonial Horses over 14-2 shewn in hand (without saddles).

Prize presented by the Officers Loyal North Lancs Regt.

Sir A. Barrett's br. e. g. Waver 1

Class X. Arab and C. B. ponies suitable for polo, (claimable 2,000). Ponies must never have been exhibited at a horse show, must have I. P. A. C. I. C. or W. I. T. C. measurement.

Prize presented by H. H. The Maharajah of Idar.

Mr. S. A. Wahed's ch a h Nasha Pasha. 1

Class VIII. Arab I C. B. polo ponies and light weight must be bona fide polo ponies, and qualify as to (a) polo handiness (b) action, (c) shape, (d) quality.

1st prize presented by Officers, 105 M. L. T.

2nd prize presented by the Fund.

Capt K. O. Goldie's ch a g Gold.... 1

29th Lancers Polo Club's g a h Gnome. 2

Class VI. Light weight Hunters over 14-2. Property of subscribers to the P. and K. Hounds.

1st prize presented by the Officers, 29th Lancers.

2nd prize presented by the Hon. Mr. C. H. A. Hill, I.C.S., C.I.E.

Lady Barrett's br aus g Taliesen... 1

Capt. C. V. Martin's b aus g Paul.. 2,

Class XIII. Hacks, 14-2 and under English and Colonial.

1st prize presented by Sheikh Abdul Rehman bin Ebrahim.

2nd prize presented by the Fund.

3rd prize presented by the Fund.

Capt. K. O. Goldie's ch e m Princess IV. 1

Mr. T. C. Humfrey's ch aus m Roselle. 2

Capt. Meynell's g aus m Lady Grey. 3

Class XVII. Ladies' Horses over 14-2.

Prize presented by Mr. M. Kennedy, C.S.I.

Lady Barrett's br aus g Taliesen.....1

Owing to the rain no more classes could be exhibited, so the show will start early on Monday morning instead of in the afternoon.

TURF CRICKET MATCH.

The annual match between the team composed of twelve owners and one consisting of twenty jockeys and trainer was played on the 16th instant and resulted in a win for the former by 110 runs. The jockeys could only compile 125 runs for the loss of all their wickets Vincent scoring 22 and Ress 20. The owners replied with 235, Grove getting 60 and Goldie 54 both retiring undefeated.

BALL AT GANESHKHIND.

On Friday evening all Poona and Kirkee Society were to be seen on the road between 9 and 9-30 wending their way to Ganeshkhind to a ball given by Their Excellencies. On arrival we were received by Captains Goldie and Jackson and passed on into the ballroom where an avenue was formed of the Bodyguard, and the guests ranged up on either side of them. Shortly after 9-45 p.m. the band struck up the National Anthem, and Their Excellencies preceded by their staff walked in state down the ballroom to the two chairs at the end of the room on a raised dais after which the guests filed passed and shook hands with both the Governor and Lady Willingdon. Dancing commenced immediately, but in order that there should be less formality there were no programmes and no dance was numbered. About the sixth dance a set of State Lancers was formed, Her Excellency dancing with Sir Richard Lamb and the Governor with Mrs. Claude Hill, others to be seen dancing in this set were Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, General and Mrs. Aitken, the Hon. Mr. Carmichael, Mrs. Beale, Mr. and Mrs. Riew. Directly this dance was over the band struck up "Roast beef of old England" and a procession was formed and went in to supper. Her Excellency wore a hand some grey silk brocade gown, trimmed with some handsome crystal embroideries on the bodice. In her hair she wore a handsome diamond tiara. His Excellency was in evening dress with his Orders. Fortunately the rain cleared off towards evening and enabled the gardens to be illuminated with Chinese lanterns, though few could use the gardens for sitting out purposes on account of it being so wet under foot. Mrs. Cadell wore a handsome gown of soft white satin, the bodice being draped with some lovely lace, the skirt was finished off into two sharp fish points for the train with a tassel at each end. Lady Barrett wore all emerald green satin dress trimmed with lace. Mrs. Forbes wore a lovely black panne gown entirely unrelieved except for a band of diamante trimmed round the neck. Mrs. Brayne was also in panne, but of a pale heliotrope shade with a very long train Lady Tata who was talking to His Excellency for some time wore a lovely pale yellow dress with handsome jewels. Dancing was kept up until well after 2 a.m. when those enthusiastic dancers who had stayed to the end all went in and had another supper, and then left to go home after saying goodbye to their Excellencies who had given us all such a very pleasant evening, which by the way will be the last entertainment this season at Government House as the Governor and party leave shortly for Simla on a visit to the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge and then proceed to Mahableshwar.

RACES.

On Saturday morning everyone wondered if the day would keep fine for the biggest race meeting we have in Poona during the season. Unfortunately just as we were all starting for the Club of Western India for the luncheon which is always given before the races on Governor's Cup day the rain came down. There were at least some 250 people lunching at the Club and among the guests were His Excellency, Lady Willingdon and Miss Beaumont Nesbit and the Staff, who were the guests of the Hon'ble Mr. Claude Hill and Mrs Hill. Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett were also in the same party. In spite of the weather some of the ladies' dresses were very handsome. Her Excellency wore a lovely violet figure satin gown with a short panne of white satin; the bodice was also trimmed with white satin; with this she wore a small violet straw hat, the crown of which was made of soft white satin with a large violet shaded rose in front and two handsome white feathers sticking up behind the crown. Miss Nesbitt was dressed in a tussore silkembroidered gown with black satin collar and cuffs and a large black straw hat trimmed with masses of white flowers. Another very striking gown was one worn by Mrs. Baddeley. It was a yellow satin covered entirely with brown chiffon; with this she wore a brown hat trimmed with shaded yellow feathers. Lady Barett wore a smart white muslin gown with large black spots all over it and a border of black round the bottom of the skirt; with this she wore a small black straw hat trimmed with striped black and white ribbon. Miss. Jephson wore a pretty pink silk dress striped with a small black line and narrow pipings of black on the bodice; she wore with this costume a small turned down black tulle hat with a large tulle bow sticking out at the back. Just before the first race Their Excellencies arrived on the course in state with an escort of bodyguard in front, then another carriage and 4 horses and the rest of the bodyguard. It was very unfortunate that it rained, but their Excellencies very considerately held up umbrellas instead of having up the hood of their carriage so that the public could see them. They were most enthusiastically received by the public, both in the first and second enclosures, and their Excellencies repeatedly acknowledged the cheers and clapping by raising his hat and Lady Willingdon by smiling and bowing. The Government House staff were all most smartly dressed in tail coats and pale grey top hats with a narrow black band round the crown. There were quite a number of frock coats and top hats to be seen, quite an unusual sight for Poona. This I believe was on account of the desire expressed by their Excellencies that frock coats and silk hats should be worn if possible. Fortunately the rain cleared off and it ended in being quite a fine afternoon and every one had tea out on the lawn which made the proceedings far pleasanter, though it was a most unhappy day as far as the general betting went, very few favourites coming in.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

Jugalbhoy, the Mamlatdar of South Daskroi, is alleged to have been stabbed with a sword by the Muzavar of the Sarkhej mausoleum when Jugalbhoy visited it on Monday. It is said that the seals of boxes containing valuables were found broken. While investigating into the matter Jugalbhoy met with the injuries, but the wounds are not serious. The mausoleum is in charge of the Government, and hence the visit of the Malatdar in his official capacity.

There is mild excitement at Simla among householders at the report which appears to be well-founded, to the effect that the Punjab Government is likely to order the Municipality to increase the present electric light rate by 50 per cent. Apparently the estimated cost of the work was under-estimated and further extensions of the construction work are being found necessary. It also appears that a good many landlords have refrained from introducing the light into their houses, but the bazar dwellers have utilised and applied for it much more extensively than was anticipated.

A graduate of the Madras university has made the following suggestion to the Syndicate through the Registrar:—"This year the University Convocation may come off as usual in November. The visit of H. E. the Viceroy to Madras during November may be taken advantage of by the Syndicate by requesting His Excellency to deliver this year's Convocation Address to the youths who take their degree. This will be a unique honour to this University and the youth will be benefited by the stirring and inspiring address of no less a personage than the Viceroy, who takes a kind interest in education and who has the welfare of India at heart. If the same date be fixed for laying the foundation stone of the University Library building, the ceremony will prove to be a grand one. It is, therefore, requested that the Registrar will be pleased to place the matter before the Syndicate for its favourable consideration."

The report of the Inspector-General of Police in Assam shows clearly that more money will have to be spent on the civil force if it is to be brought into a satisfactory condition. At present the pay of the civil constable is less than that of an unskilled labourer, and the attraction of the service is not enough to induce the men to submit the strict discipline. The appearance of the unarmed police is criticised in the report. Orders have been issued abolishing the "unsightly and unwarkmanlike *dhoti*" and substituting for it khaki shorts, which, it is hoped, will improve the appearance of the men. The literate head-constable is said to be "as slovenly as ever, and lacking in discipline." His faults are ascribed mainly to the system under which he is recruited. He generally enters the service as a "literate constable," and is given some clerical duty without undergoing any drill, so that when he becomes a head-constable, instead of being able to maintain discipline he merely constitutes a bad example to the men. The system of recruitment of head-constable is under consideration.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

The annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay for the year 1912 is thus reviewed in a Government Resolution issued yesterday:—

The report submitted by the Sanitary Commissioner for 1912 opens with a brief summary of the fluctuations of population in the several districts of the Presidency proper as disclosed by the successive census returns of 1891, 1901 and 1911, from which it appears that the ground which, as the result of the great famine of 1899-1900, was lost in 1901, had by 1911 been entirely recovered, except in the case of the districts of Kaira, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar, which have been severely visited by plague during the last decade, and Kanara, in which the increasing prevalence of malaria is acting as a check on the natural growth of the population. In Sind, on the other hand, there has in every district been a steady increase of the population, the excess of the last census figures over those of 1891 amounting to 18 per cent.

In contrast the preceeding one, the year 1912 was extremely unhealthy, and although plague diminished greatly in prevalence, it is necessary to revert to the last period of intense plague mortality, namely, the years 1903 and 1904, to find figures of general mortality, at all approximating those recorded during the year under report. The total number of deaths from all causes was 683,210, giving an excess of a lakh and a quarter over the previous year's record and a death-rate of 34·88 per mille as against 28·35 in 1911 and a decennial mean of 32·00. With the exception of Daharwar, where plague raged last year with exceptional violence this increased mortality was observable in every district of the Presidency. Its chief explanation is to be found in the irregular and spasmodic rainfall which set up climatic conditions peculiary favourable to the spread of epidemic disease and to the prevalence of sickness among infants and children.

The birth statistics do not reflect the exceptional unhealthiness of the year in the same degree as the mortality returns, for, although there was a decline of twenty thousand in the total number of registered births as compared with 1911, the decennial mean was exceeded by over forty-four thousand. In Sind there was even a slight increase, though this may in part be due to improved registration.

Reference has been made to the prevalence during the year of the diseases of childhood. Nearly 70 per cent. of the general increase in mortality occurred among children under five years of age, who contributed 43 per cent. to the total number of recorded deaths. In Bombay City, notwithstanding the unabated zeal with which the Health Department prosecuted its campaign against the causes and conditions contributing to infantile mortality, the ratio of infant deaths to births rose to 451 per mille. This high figure is, however, to some extent discounted by the considerable proportion of infants born in the mofussil whose deaths swell the mortality returns without contributing to the number of births. At the same time the year's record of infant mortality has occasioned grave concern to the Governor-in-Council. The fact that in Bombay City, where preventive measures of an effective kind are concerted, the results were worst may, it is true, be regarded as an indication that the conditions of the year were thoroughly unfavourable; but the statistics have nevertheless convinced His Excellency-in-Council that it will be necessary, in connection with the general measures in contemplation for the improvement of sanitation, to endeavour to devise more effective means for bringing to bear closer skilled supervision over this department of the public health.

Cholera was widely prevalent during the year, and the deaths from it numbered 64,505, a figure which has hardly been approached since the famine year of 1900. The districts most affected were those of Ahmednagar, Poona, East Khandesh, Satara and Nasik. The reports as to the results obtained by the internal administration of potassium permanganate afford some ground for hoping that this treatment may prove to be efficacious for curative purposes, though the limited scope of the experiments so far undertaken does not admit of any definite conclusions being formed. The Sanitary Commissioner, referring apparently to the insufficient supplies of the drug available during the epidemic, expresses the hope that every facility will be accorded in future for an extended trial of this mode of treatment. He should be requested to submit definite recommendations with this object in view, for the Governor-in-Council is anxious that no opportunity should be lost of testing the value of any remedy that is likely to be of use in dealing with a scourge which is annually responsible, in this Presidency alone, for the loss of a quarter of a lakh of human being.

The mortality from small-pox was unusually high during the year. The figures supplied from Sind showing the relative incidence of the disease in towns where vaccination is compulsory and where it is only optional (2 per cent and 13 per cent. respectively) are highly instructive, as also the results of the investigation into the outbreak at Dharwar with reference to the incidence of the disease among protected and unprotected persons respectively. The Governor-in-Council is glad to note that the municipality of Hyderabad has taken the initiative with regard to the introdeuction of compulsory vaccination into that town, and he trusts that Shikarpur, where this preventive measure appears to be equally desirable, may be induced to follow the example thus set. Compulsory vaccination has recently been introduced into the city of Ahmedabad.

Malaria was generally rather more prevalent than usual, and in Gujrat the the mortality from this cause rose by as much as 50 per cent. The 30 Sub-Assistant Surgeons detailed for duty in specially malarious tracts appear to have done useful work during the five months of their employment. At the same time Government concur in the view that if the services of this agency are to be utilized to the best advantage it is necessary that the area travelled over by each officer should be much more circumscribed than has hitherto been the case. They are prepared, therefore, to consider any specific proposals that may be submitted for an increase in the number of Sub Assistant Surgeons placed on this special duty, as also for furnishing them with a more complete equipment to admit of their treating cases of other than those of malaria. Development in these directions would tend to meet the not altogether unfounded criticism referred in paragraph 39 of the report, that the special measures taken in rural areas to combat epidemics among human beings fall short in extent of those resorted to for dealing with outbreaks of disease among cattle. The information regarding the methods and results of quinine distribution is incompleteand lacking in co-ordination, and theSanitary Commissioner should be requested to take steps to supply these deficiencies in his next report. Encouraging evidence as to the efficiency of the regular administration of the drug to schoolchildren is furnished from the Larkana District.

As has already been indicated the plague mortality reverted once more to the comparatively moderate proportions of the three years preceding the severe outbreak of 1911, the number of deaths in the year falling from one lakh to twenty-eight thousand. Only in the Bijapur District, which accounted for one-third of the latter number, did the disease continue to rage with unabated severity. This diminution of plague was followed by a drop from 93 to 73 thousand in the number of inoculation. Fifty-six deaths are reported to have occurred among inoculated persons, but, apart from the 24 deaths registered in Bijapur regarding which details are not available, 20 of these fatal cases occurred within the period of incubation of the disease.

The expenditure by municipalities on objects connected with the maintenance of the public health shows a notable increase of Rs. 9,46,000. This is largely due to the liberal financial assistance granted by Government, the total amount of which was Rs. 8,60,828 during the year. The report of the Sanitary Board affords ample evidence of the immense development that is taking place in urban sanitation in all parts of the Presidency and of the activity which local bodies are displaying in providing themselves with a wholesome water-supply and on efficient system of drainage. The relief of urban congestion and scheme of town improvement generally are a form of sanitation which is now claiming the attention of more progressive municipalities.

Instances of useful sanitary improvement effected by local Sanitary Committee are quoted in the report, and Government are glad to observe that the Collector of Belgaum was able to reward the services of the Chairman of two Committees in his district. It is most desirable that district officers should avail themselves of every opportunity of giving public expression to their recognition and appreciation of any good work that may be performed either by Sanitary Committees collectively or by individual members of such bodies. Complete sanitary surveys on a uniform plan were made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioners in the case of 55 towns and villages. The Governor-in-Council attaches much importance to this measure, for it is essential as a preliminary condition to the judicious expenditure of funds on sanitary improvement to have a clear and definite idea, based on expert knowledge, of the desiderata to be kept in view, and such surveys will also act as a salutary check on the tendency of Sanitary Committees to devote their funds mainly to the provision of comparative luxuries such as street lighting, while neglecting the more essential sanitary requirements of the locality. He hopes, therefore, that every succeeding year will see a substantial addition to the number of towns and villages thus brought under survey.

The health administration of the ports of Bombay, Karachi and Aden continued to be efficient. Over eleven hundred departing pilgrims were vaccinated either in Bombay or in Karachi prior to embarkation. The elaborate arrangements made at the latter port for the accommodation of the pilgrims were hardly utilized as only one ship carrying 202 pilgrims sailed during the season. The buildings for the new Port Health Office and disinfection station were completed shorty after the close of the year.

ORDINATION AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. W. R. Pearce, Society of St. John the Evangelist, was ordained on Sunday morning in the St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Bombay.

The service commenced at 8 o'clock and was fully choral. The Lord Bishop preached the introductory sermon, after which the ordination took place, followed by Holy Communion. There were present the Ven'able the Archdeacon Barham, and nine of the clergy of the Diocese.

OIL MAN'S TERRIBLE DEATH.

Dinmahomed Tajkhan, a Mahomedan, labourer aged about 30, and employed as an oilman in the Khat Maskanji Mill, met with a terrible death yesterday morning. The machinery of the mill was working and the man attempted to put a belt on a pulley. The man was drawn into the machinery by the belt and his body was terribly mutilated, life becoming extinct almost immediately.

FATAL QUARRY ACCIDENT.

Babaji Balu, a Hindu labourer, was working in a quarry on Parel Tank Road when a stone rolled from the top of the quarry and fell on Babaji's head and he was instantly killed.

A marriage has been arranged between Mr. Earle McK. Nicholl, Army Veterinary Service, Bangalore, and Miss Claudine Ethel St. Leger, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. St. Leger, of Madras.

There will be a meeting of the Madras Branch of the European Defence Association this evening at the Garden Club, to consider the question of Miss Maud Allan's visit to India.

POST-GRADUATE STUDIES.

BOMBAY SYNDICATE'S SCHEME ACCEPTED.

The adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate to continue the discusion on Principal Covernton's motion regarding the development of post-graduate studies was held yeterday evening in the University Hall, with the Vice-Chancellor in the chair.

The first subject taken for consideration was a motion by Mr. Bhaskarrao V. Mehta for the formation of a committee to consider the Syndicate's proposal The amendment was: "That a Committee of the Senate, consisting of gentlemen to be named at the meeting, be appointed to consider the proposal of the Syndicate, and that it be requested to make its report within a month"

In moving the amendment, Mr. Mehta said that, after the receipt of the Government of India's revised proposal, there was a delay on the part of the Syndicate for about six months before they communicated it to the Senate. One objection that might be raised would be that they had not time enough, and, to meet that, he had made the provision that the report should be submitted in a month. Then there was the suggestion that the scheme was only a tentative one. Mr. Mehta said that, if the scheme were allowed to be worked for a year, there would be considerable difficulty in making amendments. The doubts regarding the lapse of the grant were set at rest by Mr. K. S. Iyer, at the last meeting. The question of remuneration to the lectures was another difficult point. Dr. Bhandakar had told them that it would not be possible for the University to get capablemen at the remuneration fixed in the scheme. He, therefore, suggested that the following gentlemen be appointed to consider the matter:—The Vice Chancellor, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Principal Scott Principal Sirup, Principal Paranjpye, Principal Robertson, Principal Burrow, Mr. H. G. Babha the Hon. Mr. Setalwad the Hon.,, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas Mr N G Welinker, Mr Natarajan Mr. B G. Padhye, Mr. K S Iyer, Dr Stanley Reed, Prof Anderson, Mr P A Wadia and the Mover.

Principal Paranjpaye seconded.

Mr Welinkar opposed the amendment The Senate, he said, had already rejected the proposal to send back the scheme to the Syndicate for reconsideration and it could not be contended that a committee of the Senate would be able to deal with the subject more ably than the Syndicate. Mr. Padhye said that the appointment of the committee would not in any way be a reflection on the wisdom of the Syndicate, but that it was only an attempt to arrive at a compromise as there was a considerable divergence of opinion on the matter.

HIGHER SCIENTIFIC TEACHING.

Dr. Powell said that it was the duty of the University to provide for higher scientific teaching. The majority of the people were poor, and any sterring up of the classical languages or the teaching of history would do no good to the country. Some provision should, therefore, be made for the teaching of higher science, and he recommended the proposal for consideration by a committee of the Senate.

Dr. Mann opposed the amendment. The scheme was only a tentative one, and if they found that it wasnot successful for want of fund they could tell the Government of India that they could not work it with the funds at their disposal. Regarding Dr. Powell's remarks, he thought that the Government had not included the teaching of science in the present scheme, because they had already made provision for that purpose.

Dr. Bhandarkar supported the motion for the appointment of a committee and protested against the remarks made by Dr. Powell against the teaching of classical languages.

Principal Covernton said that a committee would not be able to deal with the subject in a month although they would do their best to arrive at a conclusion in the shortest time possible. If the matter were again delayed they would not be able to consider the appointment of lecturers for 1914 before the end of November. When appointments are made so late, the lecturers would not have enough time to prepare their lectures. Then as regards of the course of studies which the University should undertake, they could not take on all the subjects all at once as it would be impossible to work with too much on their hands. As regards the remuneration he said that the Government of India distributed the funds and thus they have got a two years' grant. The remuneration they had now fixed was only the minimum sum which the lecturers may be expected to accept and there was no reason why it should not be increased afterward. Personally, he had no objection to the scheme being referred to a Committee.

The amendment was put to the vote and lost.

Mr. D. G. Padhye's amendment proposing certain alterations in the appointment of the lecturers and the courses of instructions to be given to the M. A. students was then moved but found no seconder.

Mr. Bhabha then moved his amendment for a scheme of three courses of lectures and this, too, was lost for want of a seconder.

Principal Covernton's motion at it originally stood, for the acceptance of the Syndicate's scheme was put to the vote and was accepted by a majority of votes.

HAJIS' SAILING DELAYED.

Great consternation prevails among the pilgrims who had booked their passage by the S. S. "Badri" belonging to the Arab Steam Navigation Company which has failed to have port. The hip was to have weighed anchor on the 16 h a instant, but she was detained owing to the failure to get a certificate from the Surveyors, and it is said that she will not now be able to sail before the first week of October.

Yesterday morning a large number of the pilgrims went to the office of the Arab Steam Navigation Company to inquire about the cause of the delay. They were however, sent away by the police. Another batch went to the residence of the Protector of Pilgrims und laid their complaints before him. He offered to get their passage money back, but they said they did not want his as they did not want to give up their pilgrimage. They merely wanted to get away as early as possible. The number of pilgrims now waiting for a steamer has become very large and there is no steamer sailing before the end of this month.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

DEATH FROM DUST HEAPS.

EPIDEMIC AMONG PAUPER CHILDREN.

The following messages, which appear in the Australian papers are latter than the mail :—

London, Sept. 6

At the workhouse of Southwark, London, terrible mortality from enteric fever has recently occurred among the children. Twenty-eight infantile deaths have recently occurred, and in at least six cases death is medically attributed to the poisoning of the patients by the swarms of flies carrying poison germs from the festering rubbish heaps of the Southwark Borough Council, which are close to the workhouse. A Government inspector in a report on the workhouse on August 25 called attention to the sanitary danger of these dust heaps.

ANTI-CLERICAL RIOT IN ROME.

Rome, Sept. 8.

There was a riotous and troubled time in Rome yesterday, due to the clashing of Clerical and Anti-Clerical party feeling in respect to a procession of Roman Catholic athletes of various nationalities to St.Peter's.

It was intended that some 3,000 athletes should march with bands and banners through the streets to the Vatican. The Anti-Clericals, considering that the procession a majority of the athletes being Italians, was a political demonstration in favour of the Papacy, decided to hold a counter demonstration.

To obviate a riot the police then prohibited the procession with bands and banners, but allowed the athletes, in groups representing their various nationalities, to march to St. Peter's without flags or music. The route of march was guarded by some thousands of soldiers and police ; but the Anti-Clericals made frequent attacks upon the individual groups. The authorities, fearing that the Italian vendetta against Austria would be fiercely revived, would not allow the Austrian group of athletes to march at all, but conveyed them quietly to St. Peter's by train.

Many of the Anti-Clerical rioters were arrested, one of them being an old follower of Garibaldi, who turned out on the occasion in the old red shirt in which he had fought under "The Liberator."

There were some sharp final scuffles before the athletes were got safely inside St. Peter's Cathedral, where they received from His Holiness the Pope the Apostolic blessing.

ECUADOR'S OIL FIELDS.

London, Sept. 8.

Lord Cowdray, President of S. Pearson and Son. Ltd., on behalf of which Lord Murray of Elibank recently concluded a most important oil-field agreement with the South American Republic of Ecuador, has given to the London "Standard" an interview on the subject.

Lord Cowdray declares that in securing this concession Lord Murray has scored a brillant British victory over American and Dutch competitors who were endeavouring to obtain the right to work Ecuador's petroleum fields. Under the concession, which has a currency of 40 years, the expenditure of the company in developing and working the petroleum springs is likely to amount in the first 15 years to £10,000,000. That was the expenditure entailed in 10 years by developing the Mexican oil-fields.

The Government of Ecuador will benefit proportionately to Pearson and Co.'s enterprise, for it will receive a royalty on all oil raised.

FIGHT WITH KHURDS IN PERSIA.

London, Sept. 7.

Telegrams from Persia report a sharp collision between Turkish and Russian troops at Tchergever, on the Persia frontier of Turkish Khurdistan. Collisions had occurred between the Khurds and the Christian inhabitants of the district, and as the latter is within the "Russian sphere" in Northern Persia, a Russian detachment was sent to protect the Christians.

A body of Khurds crossing the frontier into Persia attacked the Russian troops, but were routed after a sharp engagement. Eight Khurds were killed and 12 were severely wounded. The Khurdish commander has now promised that all his troops shall withdraw from Persia.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

Berlin, Sept. 8.

It was announced on Saturday at the North German Lloyd's meeting at Bremen that the Australian mail line is worked at a heavy loss, and will be discontinued on the expiration of the present contract—unless the German Government is prepared to make a payment commensurate with the building programme which the continuation of the service entails; but the freight services will be proportionately increased. It was decided to build four 12,000 tons freight steamers, and also sister ships to the Columbus and the Berlin.

EXPLOSION NEAR PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 7.

A remarkable catastrophe occurred yesterday in a fireworks factory at Aubervilliers, five miles north of Paris. Several workmen were engaged in pouring water into a hole containing chemicals near the powder magazine, when from some unascertained cause, an explosion occurred. The powder magazine was blown up, five men were killed on the spot and 10 severely injured. The corpses were blown to pieces and the fragments hurled 100 yards away.

DEXTEROUS POSTAL THEFT.

Berne, Sept. 8.

Another sensational robbery in the post is now reported. A bag containing £2,000 in gold and notes was posted recently at Schaffhausen, in the north of Switzerland, for Zurich. The bag arrived at its destination; the seals placed upon it before posting were apparently intact, and it weighed exactly the same as where it was posted.

But the gold and notes had disappeared, and their place was occupied by lead and paper of exactly corresponding weight.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

London, Sept. 6.

The Trades Union Congress has protested against its representative being refused permission to cross-examine witnesses at the Aisgill inquiry. It is alleged that the men's refusal to entrust their case to unionist officials was the outcome of undue influence.

A resolution was carried urging a widespread movement to enforce a limitation of public purchases to goods made by unionist labour.

It was also resolved that the Government be urged to legislate for the payment workers of wages for all statutory holidays.

A resolution declaring for the nationalisation of mines and railways was carried by 1,944,000 to 43,000.

It was resolved that the National Insurance Act should be direct in operation with one body of commissioners for the whole Kingdom, and that steps be taken to give approved societies more control.

A resolution was carried demanding the extension of the franchise to all adults.

London, Sept. 7.

At yesterday's session the congress received a fraternal message from the Labour Council of South Australia. The Parliamentary Committee's resolution, protesting against unnecessary armaments and urging the appointment of a Royal Commission, was moved by Mr. Thorne, M.P. and seconded by Mr. Bowerman, M.P., and agreed to.

Mr. Bowerman's suggestion that a Labour representative should be appointed to the Hague Peace Conference of 1915, and this was agreed to.

Congress adopted Mr. Sanderson's (Dockers Union) resolution to do the utmost to make war impossible, and instructing the Parliamentary Labour Committee to confer with the Miners,' Transport Workers,' and Railwaymen's Federations with the view of negotiating with foreign trade unions for the purpose of joint action in the event of war impending.

AN AUSTRALIAN WARSHIP.

Durban, Sept. 6.

H.M.A.S. Australia sailed at 9 this morning. The Mayor of Durban and crowds of citizens made farewell demonstrations, and the warmest of good-byes were given. The ship's band played "The Girl I've Left Behind Me" and "Auld Lang Syne." As the last rope was cast off three firemen jumped through portholes and swam ashore. No guard boat was sent after them, the officers regarding the deserters as good riddance. The warship's visit has been of the happiest character, both to visitors and shorelites.

ASIATICS SMUGGLED INTO AMERICA.

Chicago, Sept. 6.

Detectives engaged in unravelling a Chinese murder have discovered an "underground railway" for smuggling Chinese into British Columbia, the United States, and Mexico. The ramifications of the immigration evasion scheme extend throughout the Pacific Coast, and hundreds of Orientals, it is believed, have thus gained entrance into America.

NEW SOUTH AFRICAN PARTY.

At Bloemfontein, in Orangia, Mr. Duncan Meyler, a member of the South African Assembly has formed a "Young Unionists' Society." Its programme includes the following points:—(1) Revision of the incidense of taxation ; (2) a tax on the unimproved value of building sites; (3) closer settlement; (4) gradual restriction of the importation of coloured labour, coupled with European immigration; (5) legal recognition of all registered trades unions.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(*Continued from page 6.*)

strength either for offence or defence. He adheres to proposals of the National Service League as the proper solution restating those proposals as (1) a supreme Navy, the standard for which has been laid down by the present Government as a 60 per cent. superiority over the next strongest Navy, (2) a Regular Army to act as garrison and police force to our Empire in time of peace and as a striking force in time of war, (3) a home army of such a character as regards numbers and training as would enable it to free the Navy and Regular Army from the primary duties of home defence by providing direct security against an attempted invasion of these shores and at the same time form a potential Reserve for the Regular Army. In the same issue Bishop Frodsham pronounces an episcopal blessing on compulsory military training. There are two things, he says, which lie at the root of all noble character; they need to be taught; for they do not, alas, grow up of themselves in the human heart. The one is self-discipline and the other is self-sacrifice.

The institution of compulsory military training in Australia, indicates that as a nation we are prepared to make the sacrifices which the defence of our country demands, and the first step in that direction is that we should find our manhood through the strong constraining influence of discipline. In the *Empire Review*, Lord Selborne writes on the "Navy and Capital Ships" elaborating what he said in the House of Lords recently, and criticising the building policy of the Government. He works up to the conclusion that in our preparations we are "literally and absolutely short of a whole squadron of capital ships for service in the Mediterranean." In the *Fortnightly Review*, "Excubitor" examines the present position of the Balance of Power in Europe, and arrives at a conclusion, which is hardly borne out by the facts even awaited by him ; he may be correct in saying the Anglo-German enmity is being displaced by the Anglo-German friendship, but that the relative position of Germany both as a military and naval power is declining is a proposition which requires stronger proof than he has been able to produce. In the *British Review*, the articles on "Strategy and Geography" and "National Service and Party Politics," are interesting and worth perusing, and in the *National Review*, Lord Errol examines the trend of public opinion in England, and gives reasons for his belief that the country is gradually inclining to accept the principle of National Service. He may be slightly optimistic in his conclusions, but for all that it is certain that the persistence with which the subject of National and Imperial Defence is being kept before the public is having its effect, and much more interest is evinced, and a better knowledge of the subject generally displayed than was the case a few years ago.

ARTILLERY COMPETITION.

The competition between the territorial Royal Garrison Artillery Companies for the King's prize finished on Wednesday at Portland Bay. The cup was won by No.4 Company Hants Royal Garrison Artillery with the very excellent figure of merit of 1 is 215. The shooting all round during the competition was very good and a distinct advance on last year, when No. 2 Company Dorset R. G. A were first with a figure of merit of.947 a performance equalled this year by one, and well beaten by three out of eight competing units, connoting a high degree of efficiency in this particular branch of the Territorial Forces.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

BANK OF ENGLAND LOSSES.

Joseph Phillips, sixty-four years of age, who had been forty-five years in the service of the Bank of England, pleaded guilty before the Recorder at the Old Bailey to eight charges, involving forgery of transfers and larceny of shares from the bank. The recoder sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.

HIGHLANDERS IN HARNESS.

Owing to the horses of the 20th Hussars and the 25th Brigade Royal Field Artillery at Colchester being isolated on account of mange, no horses could be got to draw the gun-carriage at the funeral of Private Fair, Gordon Highlanders. Eighteen of Fair's comrades in full dress, with keil, busy and sporran, harnessed themselves to the gun-carriage and drew the coffin covered with the Union Jack to the cemetery.

GOLD IN THE VOSGES.

Gold is said to have been found near Chatenois, in the Vosges mountains, according to a Strasburg telegram to the *Journal*. Samples of gold-bearing quartz described as being of remarkable richness have been discoveredby land owners, who are approaching the French Government with a view to obtaining mining rights.

LORD MAYOR'S SALARY ABOLISHED.

At a meeting of the Leeds City Council it was decided by 28 votes to 26 to abolish the annual salary of £1,250 of the Lord Mayor. It was held by the Conservative section of the council that a salary in ordinary years was derogatory to the dignity of the Lord Mayor.

IN MEMORY OF NELSON'S SAILORS.

It is intended to place a memorial in the church-yard at Hailsborough, on the North Norfolk coast, where 119 men of the warship Invincible are buried in one grave. The Invincible was one of Nelson's fleet for the bombardment of Copenhagen, and after leaving Yarmouth Roads was wrecked on the deadly Haisborough Sands during a foggy night in 1802. A passing fishing vessel saved 126 of her crew, but the remainder numbering nearly 400, lost their lives. One hundred and nineteen bodies were washed up on the beach at Haisborough.

SOUVENIRS OF HENRY IRVING.

The widow of the late Mr. Bram Stoker has presented to the British Museum her husband's unique collection of theatre programmes in which the name of Henry Irving appeared. The entire collection goes back to 1875, and is unbroken for the rest of the great actor's career.

Already the British Museum possesses a valuable series of theatrical programmes, which includes those collected by the late Sir Augustus Harris and Mr. Montagu Guest.

BATTLE ANNIVERSARY.

Two memorials have just been unveiled in Worcester Cathedral to the memory of the Duke of Hamilton, who was mortally wounded at the Battle of Worcester on September 3, 1651. The Earl of Coventry, Lord Lieutenant of the County, who was accompanied by the Countess of Coventry, presided at a meeting held in the room where the Duke of Hamilton died, and in referring to the heroism of the duke, said that the lessons of the battle would never be forgotten by the inhabitants of Worcester. Their earnest hope would be that the national pride with which they told of the glorious deeds of those who laid down their lives for a great cause would continue to endure for all time. Afterwards, at the Cathedral the Earl of Coventry unveiled the memorials, and a short address was given by the Dean of Worcester, Dr. W. M. Ede.

SLIT BATHING SUIT.

American people are deeply exercised by the case of Mrs. Charles Lanning, the wife of a wealthy New Jersey hotel proprietor, who was assaulted at Atlantic City when she appeared on the beach clad in a daring swimming costume.

The beach was crowded with many thousands of men and women in elaborate bathing suits. Into their midst strolled a handsome woman attired in a brilliant purple bathing suit, the skirt of which according to the "New York Herald" was "slit clean to the waist."

As the bather approached the water's edge a strong gust of wind caught the ends of her skirt and they flew back revealing a pair of vividly purple tights. The revelation caused a mighty shout to go up from the other bathers. A man hurled a handful of sand at Mrs. Lanning, and a moment later everyone was pelting her. She was buffeted backwards and forwards amid the indignant mob, until one man, catching her by the leg, threw her to the ground, where the mob trampled on her.

Only after a severe fight could the police rescue the woman from her ungallant tormentors.

MRS. CHURCHILL IN A WATER-PLANE.

Mrs. Winston Churchill has followed the example of her husband in taking a trip in the air. Lieutenant Spenser Grey took the driving seat in the Sopwith 90-h.p. Tractor biplane, fitted with an Austro-Daimler engine and built to carry two passengers. The First Lord and the first lieutenant of the Enchantress took their seats, and were quickly soaring in the air. After a quarter of an hour the machine descended.

Mrs. Churchill then took the seat vacated by her husband. She was wearing a tightfitting cap and a makintosh. The signal was given and the machine rose gracefully, Lieutenant Spenser Grey again acting as pilot. When at a height of about 600 feet or 700 feet it circled round. It was in the air about ten or twelve minutes.

The First Lord meanwhile awaited on the field his wife's return. He wore an anxious air and never once looked up while she was flying, and his explanation afterwards with a smile, "I have been on thorns ever since you went up," was borne out by his agitated manner during his wife's trip.

Mrs. Churchill alighted from the machine with her cap in her hand; for it had blown off shortly after they left the ground. Her face was wreathed in smiles. "It was beautiful," she said.

HOT CAKES ARE QUICK SELLERS and so is our fresh made TOOTH POWDER No. 1433 or ZARINA DENTITINE, as it is popularly called. It differs from the usual bottled stuff as fresh fish differs from salted fish. It imparts its freshness to the user and refreshes the mouth as a shower-bath refreshes the body in summer. For its antiseptic and cleansing properties it stands unrivalled. It sweetens the breath and leaves a delightful taste behind. Annas two per ounce.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. Phone No. 706.

THE WEATHER.

INCREASED RAINFALL IN THE PENINSULA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

There has been an increase of rainfall in the Peninsula, but the weather again has been dry over central and northern India, except in Bengal and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, North Bengal, North Hyderabad and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, and Bombay-Deccan. A few falls also occurred in south Hyderabad, and southeast Madras.

The principal amounts: are—Victoria Point, one inch; Moulmein, three; Kyaukpyu and Yamethin, one-and-a-half; Tezpur, one; Dhubri, two; Cherrapunji, six; Cox's Bazar, Mymensingh and Darjeeling, one; Sholapur and Nizamabad, a half; Parbhani, three-quarters; Raichur and Mangalore, one-and-a-half; Calicut, four; Cochin and Ootacamund, three-quarters; Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—No large change.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 22nd SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Food-grains doing well. Rapeseed being sown.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants slightly damaged by drought. Cotton picking general. Cotton early arrivals will show black leaf.

Mooltan.—Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking partially begun.

Cawnpore.—Bright, no sign of rain Absence of rain causing anxiety.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains suffering from want of rain.

Dhulia.—Looks like clearing up. Rain general over district. Cotton crop excellent. Cotton plants continue to show more improvements.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton plants flowering advanced. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory. Cotton crop excellent and estimate 16 annas. Cotton plants continue to show more improvements.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sometimes cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton crop prospects improving and making good progress.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop excellent and making good progress.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Barsi.—Continues cloudy. More rain wanted generally.

Sholapur.—Seasonable rain has fallen Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Has every appearance of a continued fall. Cotton sowing begun. Food-grains prospects improving. Crop prospects improving.

Bellary.— Cloudy, but no rain.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 22nd September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi records 0·10" of rain. Skies are clear over the whole division except in the extreme south-eastern districts where heavy cloud has appeared. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies have become heavily clouded in the northern districts while light cloud persists over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is considerably below the average. Temperature during day continues generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the eastern districts of Rajputana but skies are almost clear elsewhere. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is above the average at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is normal except for a slight defect in the maximum at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared in the northern districts but remain lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is generally above the average; night temperature is slightly lower than usual at Saugor.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Local rain has fallen in the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Poona has had 0·19," Sholapur 0·47" and Nizamabad 0·40". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is above the average at Sholapur and Nizamabad; the minimum is in slight defect at Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Nearly general and heavy rain has fallen on the Malabar coast during a thunder-storm. Local rain has been recorded in the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast. A few light showers occurred in the extreme south-eastern districts of the Punjab where skies are densely clouded. Mangalore reports 1·44", Calicut 3·67" and Cochin 0·84" of rain.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Malabar coast and local in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. A few falls may occur in the eastern districts of Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces.

KEMP & CO., LD., GUMBALLA HILL.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.
September 22.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Comptg. to date. 1917.	Corptg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Gumballa Hill.	0·03	64·79	43·55	49·47

BOOT FACTORY, SION.
Registered Rainfall.
24 hours ending 8 a.m. Total up-to-date, of the 16th September.

In. cts.	In. cts.
0 32	79 51

Appended is Monday report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (21st)...	92·3	77·5	...	0·00
Jask ..	93·3	79·8	...	0·00
Muskat (21st) ...	102·3	86·1	...	0·00
Multan ...	100·8	72·5	...	10·28
Rawalpindi ...	94·4	62·8	...	24·44
Lahore ...	101·9	71·7	...	18·09
Sirsa ...	...	...	...	...
Ambala ...	94·5	66·9	...	28·21
Delhi ...	100·0	76·8	0·10	13·66
Agra ...	1 5 0	78·0	...	7·39
Mainpuri ...	102·3	75·6	...	10·66
Jhansi ...	101·1	75·5	...	9·64
Cawnpore ...	100·6	77·5	...	18·82
Allahabad ...	9·6	77·0	...	22·36
Jacobabad ...	107·1	74·3	...	2·91
Karachi ...	83 5	71·5	...	12·01
Ajmer ...	92·6	76·2	...	11·16
Jaipur ...	99 2	76·1	...	12·71
Kotah ...	95·6	75·6	...	16·12
Bhuj ...	8 0	73·0	...	38·37
Dwarka ...	85·3	76·7	...	17·35
Veraval ...	84·1	77·8	...	24·55
Rajkot ...	93·1	68·8	...	27·78
Bhavnagar Para. ...	9·0	72·3	...	35·95
Surat ...	84·9	75·6	...	37·12
Ahmedabad ...	92·1	75·2	...	35·61
Deesa ...	89·3	70·4	...	35·15
Neemuch ...	86·9	69·0	...	23·83
Indore ...	88·1	67·6	...	36·28
Jubbulpore ...	92·3	70 3	...	33·31
Saugor ...	91·3	67·1	...	22 92
Hoshangabad ...	...	...	...	...
Khandwa ...	...	...	...	...
Akola ...	9·2	74 0	...	26·77
Amraoti ...	93 5	70 8	...	34·57
Nagpur ...	9·3	73·8	...	43·25
Chanda ...	94·0	76·5	0 04	5·97
Raipur ...	92 7	77·6	..	35·33
BOMBAY ...	84·9	76·7	0 02	68·36
Ratnagiri ...	8·3	76·4	...	67·20
Mormugao ...	8·5	75·7	0·03	82 82
Karwar ...	7·7	7·5	0·01	83·28
Malegaon ...	9·9	66·6	...	14 29
Ahmednagar ...	81·1	68·0	...	20 69
Poona ...	85·0	67·8	0·19	23·58
Sholapur ...	93 3	72·1	0·47	11·90
Bijapur ...	87·2	72·3	0·01	10·84
Belgaum ...	81·3	65·5	...	32·66
Aurangabad ...	86·4	69 0	...	21·27
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	95·4	73·7	0·40	16·89
Hyderabad ...	94·8	74·2	...	14·85
Mangalore ...	86·3	73·3	1·44	83·83
Calicut ...	86·3	73 6	3·67	77·69
Cochin ...	85·7	74·2	0·84	67·48
Colombo ...	87·0	72·0	...	13·27
Masulipatam ...	92·8	74·2	0·15	9·70
Bellary ...	95·0	74 3	...	4·23
Cuddapah ...	99·5	78 5	...	5·64
Madras ...	97·0	78 0	...	5·66
Bangalore ...	84 8	6 8	0·02	11·30
Coimbatore ...	91·9	71 8	...	3·19
Trichinopoly ...	96·1	76·3	...	2·47
Negapatam ...	93·7	77 7	...	7·12

Bombay Local Rainfalls : J J H = 0·00 (80-61) ; G T H=0·00 (75,07) St. G H= 0·00 (78·71) ; C P=0·02 (68·36).

CASTLE-ROCK.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours. In. Cts.	From 1st June to date In. Cts.
80	68	0 3	189 13

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time) on the 22nd September, 1913, was 30·024 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80 deg F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometers, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., (Standard Time), the ship's barometers reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

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"SWIZ" KILLS RATS.
Prevent Plague. "SWIZ" Kills Rats
and the fleas on them. No smell from the dead rats. Not fatal to cats or dogs. Does not contain disease germs. Keeps good for years. Agents Wanted.
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A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *physical stamina* developed by Phosferine, is evident from Miss Keymer's admission that the tonic "enabled me to *do myself justice*." This *power* to excel, this *ability* to make *perfect use* of her skill, depends upon the marvellous *control* and *steadiness* of the *muscle nerves* Phosferine has given her, and to which she owes the entrancing tone and quality of her musical renditions. Naturally, this energising effect of Phosferine was accompanied by the disappearance of the headaches, listlessness, and fatigue, which were the bane of her public appearances, and it is this happy outcome which impels Miss Keymer to testify to the exceptional advantages to be derived from Phosferine.

Promptly Remedied.

Miss Sybil Keymer, "Riversmere," Albany Rd., Leighton Buzzard, Eng., writes: "I think I should inform you that I have recently derived very great benefit from the use of Phosferine. In the course of my profession I have to travel a good deal in getting to my various concerts, and I find that since using Phosferine I am never troubled with the headaches and listlessness which follow a long railway journey, particularly during hot weather. This is of very great importance to me, as frequently only a very little time elapses between reaching my destination and the commencement of a concert, and it is such a relief to feel fresh and ready for playing in public undisturbed by the fatigues of long travelling. It is because I feel that Phosferine enables me to do myself justice as a violinist, preventing any of the unsteadiness of the muscle nerves, which is so harmful to tone and quality, that I confidently commend the tonic at every opportunity."—July 11, 1912.

PHOSFERINE

GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Sciatica	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Premature Decay	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Faintness	Headache
Neuralgia	Sleeplessness	Brain Fag	Hysteria

And all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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To the British Royal Family	H.M. the Queen of Spain
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H.M. the King of Greece	H.R.H. the Grand Duchess of Hesse
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APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 5/- from MARTIN, Parade, Cor. West, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

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J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

BRIEF AND PITHY.

POPULARISING HOLIDAY RESORTS.

Some holiday resorts now seek to display the charms of their district by tabulating them in a handy and convenient form. Felixstowe is conspicuous in this matter. A bronzed visitor just returned (says the "Manchester Guardian") points out to me that in the local guide-book, under "Objects of interest round Felixstowe and how to get to them" the list includes and ends with—"London, 83 1-2 miles (train)."

TELEPHONE INVENTOR'S REMORSE.

Mr. Glenn Curtiss, the American aviator, tells the following story in his "Aviation Book" of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. "Dr. Bell had a strong aversion to the ringing of the telephone bell—the great invention for which he is responsible. I occasionally went into his room and found the bell stuffed with paper, or wound round with towels. 'Little did I think when I invented this thing' said Dr. Bell one day, when he had been awakened by the jingling of the bell 'that it would rised up to mock and annoy me.'"

LABOUR SAVING POSTMAN.

One of the sights he remembered in Portugal, said the Rev. H. O. Fenton, lecturing at the Royal Photographic Society, was that of the postman delivering his letters among the congregation at church on Sunday, thereby saving himself many a weary walk.

MR. CHURCHILL OMITTED.

An amusing incident occurred in connection with the visit of Mr. Winston Churchill to Haulbowline, near Cork, in the Admiralty yacht Enchantress (says the "Daily Mail").

He sent a wireless message to the town clerk that he would receive the address of the urban council on the promenade quay at 4-45 p.m. The council however, had not considered the question of presenting him with an address, though the liberality with which they have presented addresses to almost every public man has been a source of much amusement.

GATE COMEDY.

At a point where the country road was intersected by a field path was a stout wooden gate, upon which was painted the curt command, "Shut this gate." The tourists paused to read the inscription, and it impressed them as so unmannerly that, although they were not using nor intending to use the path, they determined to disobey the rude command in the most marked way by opening the gate and leaving it wide open. They fumbled awhile ere they discovered that their rebellious inspiration had been intelligently anticipated. The gate was nailed up.—"Manchester Guardian."

BUTLER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

The difficulties experienced by American pressmen in addressing Lochiel recall (says the "Glasgow News") a story told of the late Maclaine of Lochbuie. On one occasion, when this chieftain and his wife visited a London mansion, they were announced by the butler as "Lochbuie and Mrs. Maclaine."

Sir Frank and Lady Lockwood chanced to be the next guests admitted; and the former overhearing the announcement, prompted the man of buttons to say, "34, Portman-square, and Lady Lockwood."

CURE FOR LONELINESS.

"'Oh, you cruel little boy!' exclaimed the prominent member of the Anti-Vivisection League, as she glanced over the garden hedge. 'However could you cut that poor little worm in two?'

"John, aged six, met her gaze without flinching:

"'It—it seemed so lonely,' he replied."—"Pearson's Magazine."

MEETING IN TWO HALVES.

An amusing story relating to the last meeting of the Park Slip Relief Fund Committee is told in the "Western Mail."

The meeting was called for a Thursday, at Bridgend, and the chairman, secretary, and some of the members met in an upper room at the hotel, commented on the small attendence, transacted the business, and left for home.

In the Cardiff train some time afterwards they were astonished to find other members of the committee. And then they learned the truth.

The other half of the committee had met in another room, commented on the absence of the chaiman, the secretary, and other members, appointed officers pro tem., attended to the business, and departed. Strangely enough, the rerolutions passed at the meetings were identical in purpose, if not in form, "and," added a member who tells the story, "we have got out of the difficulty in regard to the minutes by simply adding the names of those present at the second meeting to the list of those present at the first."

HER PUBLIC.

Barrister: You describe yourself, as an actress. Where do you act? Breach of Promise Lady: On the postcards.—"Sydney Bulletin."

THE MODERN MAID.

A sidelight on the servant problem is revealed in a story in the "Manchester Guardian."

It was getting late at night when the servant girl returned from the shops with various domestic purchases. As she explained the transactions to her mistress she cried out suddenly: "There. If I haven't forgotten the 'am an' eggs for breakfast."

"That's a pity," observed the mistress, but added, with kindly philosophy. "Never mind. The shops will all be shut now. We shall have to manage in the morning with bread and butter and marmalade." The girl stared. "And what shall I have?' she inquired.

"Well, Ellen; I suppose you'll have the same as we do," replied the mistress.

"Yes, Mrs. X," responded Ellen, with some severity; "but let me tell you I can't do my work unless I'm properly fed."

UNIFORMS FOR REFEREES.

The "Tailor and Cutter" is anxious that football referees and linesmen should be provided with distinctive uniforms.

"The umpire of an important cricket match must wear a long white coat, and why not some distinctive outfit for the referee!"

EARL OF CARRICK AS STAGE HERO.

TWO WEEKS AT A MUSIC-HALL FOR CHARITY.

There are few triumphs that money and the music-hall stage cannot achieve. It has been announced that the London Coliseum will on Oct. 20 next "top its bill" with the Earl of Carrick, who sits in the House of Lords as Lord Butler, and controls the household of Lord Aberdeen at Dublin Castle. He will play at the Coliseum for a fortnight at a salary which would compare favourably with that of Harry Lauder. But the Earl will pass this on to charity; it was a condition which he enforced when he was persuaded to appear on the London boards.

Not a little persuasion was required to get the Earl to face the footlights. Good an actor as he is, he shrank from joining the profession—even for a fortnight. More than twelve months ago he was interested in a playlet called "All Men are Fools," which preceded Mr. Graham Moffat's "Scrape of the Pen," at the Comedy Theatre. "All Men are Fools" was written by Mr. Harry Vernon, and as a result of lending Indian spears, guns, tiger skins, and other real properties for the play, the earl and the playwright met. The earl was already a well-known amateur actor. He had appeared in many Society plays with his wife, including a one-act play entitled "A Point of Honour." In that piece he played the part of a middle-aged Colonel of the Artillery—Colonel Cleveland, V.C.

It was produced at Dublin Castle for charity, and Earl Carrick created a very fine part. Mr. Vernon suggested to Earl Carrick that he should appear at one of the big London halls. The earl laughed, and declared it to be impossible and unthinkable. Mr. Vernon thought otherwise, and finally the actor in the earl was stronger that the earl himself. He consented to play the part of Col. Cleveland once again. Miss Mary Forbes, Mr. Clifford Brooke, and Mr. Franklin Dyall are cast with the earl in the play, which will be renamed. He has refused other engagements.

LADIES' CORNER.

COLOURED FURS.

Furs dyed to match your dress! That is the sensation of the moment in all the gay little watering places where fashionable Parisiennes are congregated. These coloured furs have not come to London yet, a correspondent writes but they are coming—and coming soon. When first I heard of this amazing development I was filled with disgust. To dye beautiful and priceless furs, all the colours of the rainbow sounded to me as wicked and senseless as if one were to dye pearls or diamonds, but I soon found I was needlessly alarmed, for it is only the cheapest kinds of fur that are being thus experimented with. And for these there can be no objection in dyeing them mauve, purple, oranage, pink, or blue; in fact, I think there is a distinct advantage in so doing as the cheap furs, when dyed to imitate the genuine article, are never very pretty or becoming. It was terrible to think of exquisite sable, ermine, or chinchilla being maltreated with vivid dyes; and though this has not happened yet, one never knows when fashion may become freakish enough to commit such desecration, especially if the idea of coloured furs finds much favour.

ORANGE AND MAUVE.

A deep orange and a rather dark mauve are the two favourite fur colours, a few blues, pinks, and purples have been seen, but these are not expected to be such general favourites. I do not think we shall see money coloured four sets in London, but we shall see quite a lot of coloured fur used as dress cloak, and hat trimmings, and in this way the effect should be quite strikingly originally and beautiful. It is a little early yet to know which of the expensive furs will be most fashionable but red fox (which is really not red at all but a very ruddy-brwon) and chinchilla seem to be the most sought after. Chinchilla cannot be fashionable in the ordinary sense, for its price is going up in such leaps and bounds that it is almost prohibitive except to women with big fortunes. Sable, though expensive to begin with can be made to last many years, but chinchilla is such a delicate fur that even with the greatest possible care it will be found rubbed in parts at the end of one season. Another disadvantage is that it soon soils, and cleaning is a very dangerous experiment.

ANIMAL STOLES.

In keeping with our passion for barbarous colours comes the new fur stole fashion. This consists of the fur being made up to resemble as nearly as possible the whole animal. It is then slung round the neckwith the gruesome head nestling up to the neck of the wearer. The muff is treated in the same way, the complete animal being "draped" across a shape of satin to match the fur. When natural coloured furs are used, these stoles and muffs look horribly real, but when the fur is orange or mauve they only look grotesque. It isn't a pretty fashion, to my mind, but it is supposed to be in keeping with our modern do-anything-care-nothing spirit, and, after all, it is only a phase, so there is no need to make too great a song about it.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 21st Sept. to 6 a.m. on the 22nd September:—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total.....	3	2
Total mortality from all causes		79

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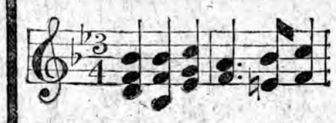
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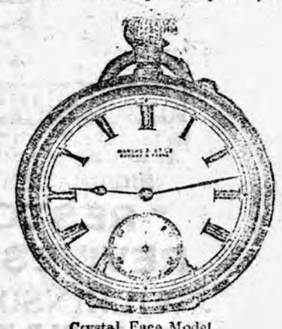

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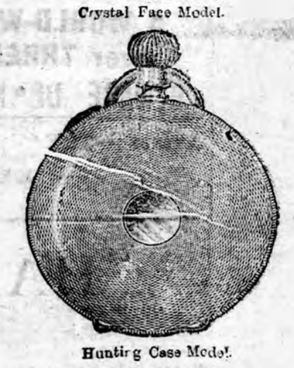

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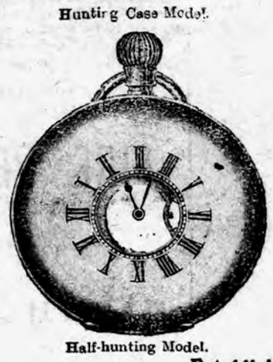

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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

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